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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1872. NO. 26 0.

SECOND EDITION.

BALTIMORE.

THE DEMOCRATIC DELIVERY.

Flattest Convention Ever Held.

Cincinnati Platform Accepted.

Gag Law Applied Effectively.

Greeley Swallowed at a Gulp.

Pennsylvanians Reject the Dose.

Uncompromising Opposition Declared.

W. A. Wallace Will Not Support Greeley.

Many Other Delegates of Like Mind.

The Anti-Greeley Convention.

Address to "True" Democrats.

Convention Called at Louisville, September 3d.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BALTIMORE, July 10, 1872.

The Menagerie is Over!

The very masters have put the animals through their paces; the clowns have performed their antics; the ringmaster has done his work, and still everything is not lovely. The convention, which closed its labors at one o'clock to-day, was the flattest National Convention which has been held for many years. This is not my view alone, but the almost unanimous expression of newspaper men who have been in the habit of attending these conventions, and the fact is conceded by many prominent Democrats. When Greeley's name was presented, and when Pennsylvania moved to make the nomination unanimous, there was great applause, of course, but I watched the demonstration very closely, and the noise came chiefly from the upper gallery, where the *claquers* were stationed. The New York delegation contributed their full share, but there were very many delegations in which not a cheer was raised. At least half of the delegates sat in sullen silence, and many did not attempt to conceal their disgust. Greeley men who were present at the Philadelphia Convention admit that the enthusiasm manifested there for Greeley was by greater and more spontaneous than that displayed for Greeley to-day, though they claim, of course, that notwithstanding the apparent apathy of large numbers of the delegates, they will support Greeley. The demonstration to-day was strikingly like that when the philosopher was nominated at Cincinnati in its one-sidedness.

Delegates Who Will Not Vote for Greeley.

There are many who affirm that, notwithstanding the action of the Convention to-day, they will never support Greeley. Among these is William A. Wallace, chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation, who has been for ten or twelve years chairman of the State Central Committee. He acquiesced in the action of Pennsylvania to give the Convention the appearance of harmony, but he will never vote for Greeley. His expression is that of a large number of delegates here. They would make no demonstration in the Convention to-day, but claim the right to exercise their individual judgment during the campaign, and it is ascertained that the delegates from Delaware, several from New Jersey, Georgia, North Carolina, and other States, will not support the wood chopper of Chappaqua.

A Significant Feature

In the convention to-day was the manner in which popular airs were received. Previous to the opening of the convention this morning the band played "Yankee Doodle," "Red, White and Blue," "Marching Through Georgia," &c., but they received no notice. Finally, however, when "Dixie" and "The Bonnie Blue Flag" were performed, the audience broke out in the most violent manner, and cheered the airs to the echo. In fine, the Convention did not display enough enthusiasm over anything as a national character to charge a bottle of pop, but allusions to the South and Southern melodies were loudly applauded, showing clearly enough the composition and spirit of the Convention.

Disappointed Journalists.

A strong element of opposition to the administration is deeply disappointed by the result of the deliberations to-day. Watterson, Halsted, Bowles, White and a number of other editors of Democratic and Liberal Republican journals deprecated Greeley's nomination to-day, fearing that such action would repel Liberal Republicans. But all such counsels were of no avail. The Convention had been set up for Greeley, and all efforts of opponents of his nomination could not prevent it.

Southern Discouragement.

Many prominent Democrats with whom I have conversed this afternoon, especially from Southern States, express a deep feeling of depression and discouragement over the result of the Convention to-day.

By Associated Press:

The Proceedings in Detail.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—The delegates were generally in their seats by ten o'clock. A second brass band, located in the upper gallery, entertained the audience with various airs, in which "Dixie," "My Maryland" and "Yankee Doodle" were especially applauded.

At a quarter after ten o'clock Chairman Doolittle called the Convention to order, and called upon Rev. Dr. Layburn, of Baltimore, who addressed the Throne of Grace.

The Chair announced, for the convenience of members of the Convention and the press, that every person rising to make a motion or speak shall announce his name and State.

Mr. Cabell, of Arkansas, asked seats by courtesy for five delegates from Arkansas in excess of their number. Agreed to.

The Cincinnati Platform Adopted with a Grimace.

Mr. Barr, of Connecticut, announced that the Committee on Resolutions were ready to report a platform, and at the request of Secretary Clerk Perrin read the report recommending the adoption of the resolutions by the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati.

In order that there should be no misapprehension as to these resolutions, Mr. Barr called for their reading in full to the convention, which was done, each plank in the platform being received with applause. The one-term plank was especially well received. Three cheers were given at the close.

Mr. Barr explained that the resolutions were like the Cincinnati platform exactly, nothing added, nothing subtracted. This platform was adopted in the committee by all the States except Delaware, Mississippi, Georgia and Oregon. He moved the adoption of the report, and also moved the previous question.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, inquired whether the previous question was another name for gag-law?

Without noticing the delegate, the Chair said the convention had adopted the rules of the House of Representatives, so the motion of Mr. Barr was in order.

The gentleman from Delaware appealed for the withdrawal of the motion in order to allow a short debate.

Mr. Barr said he felt compelled to decline. (Confusion and calls of "question," "debate," &c.)

On a motion to sustain the previous question a call of the States was ordered, which resulted in yeas 653, nays 159. The following is the vote by States:

Alabama, aye, 10; nay, 10: Arkansas, aye, 12; nay, 6: California, aye, 1; nay, 1: Connecticut, aye, 12; nay, 16: Delaware, aye, 6; nay, 2: Florida, aye, 10; Georgia, aye, 1; nay, 21: Illinois, aye, 42: Indiana, aye, 30; Iowa, aye, 22: Kansas, aye, 10; Kentucky, aye, 24: Louisiana, aye, 6; nay, 10: Maine, aye, 14: Maryland, aye, 14; nay, 2: Massachusetts, aye, 24: Michigan, aye, 22: Minnesota, aye, 10: Mississippi, nay, 16: Missouri, aye, 26; nay, 4: Nebraska, aye, 6: Nevada, nay, 6: New Hampshire, aye, 8: New Jersey, nay, 18: New York, aye, 70; North Carolina, aye, 20; Ohio, aye, 44; Oregon, aye, 6; Pennsylvania, aye, 57; nay, 21; Rhode Island, nay, 8; South Carolina, aye, 3; nay, 11; Tennessee, aye, 24; Texas, nay, 16; Vermont, aye, 10; Virginia, nay, 22; West Virginia, aye, 3; nay, 2; Wisconsin, aye, 2. Total, ayes, 525; nays, 182.

Mr. Hoffman, in casting the united vote of New York in the affirmative, said some of the delegates, himself among the number, were opposed to the previous question.

Mr. Hancock, of Ohio, denied the right of his delegation to cast the vote as a unit, and handed to him his vote recorded "no."

The Chair announced that Mr. Barr, of Connecticut, was now entitled to one hour to debate the resolutions; also, that the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Bayard, appealed for ten minutes.

Mr. Barr conceded this request, as Mr. Bayard was a member of the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Bayard took the platform and said while there was no disposition to carry it and some men because of former political opinions hoped the great Democratic organization would be allowed to have independent (Cheers) of its own. Honest sentiments. Why take out and dried resolutions of another organization? [Applause.] Why have the opinions of other men not chosen by us been forced down our throats as our expression? It is proposed here that we shall go before the country for the first time without our own independent expression of principles. It is not necessary to ask us to go into this campaign under the clothing of a "minority." [Calls of "time," "time."]

The Chair then announced that Mr. Barr, out of respect for the minority, consented to give Mr. Bayard ten minutes more. Another Connecticut delegate objected to any man occupying the time of the Convention this way. [Applause; hisses.]

The Chair called order and reminded the delegates that this was a deliberative assemblage, and urged respectful hearing of any one who occupied the floor, whether they approve his sentiments or not.

Mr. Bayard finally resumed, arguing the necessity for some expression of opinion upon the question of the exercise of Federal military power under color of legislation to inforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Constitutional amendments. In conclusion, he protested against adopting the report as a whole, and asked for a separate vote on the several and distinct propositions pending.

Mr. Connor, of South Carolina, said he regretted there should have been any difference of opinion. All other issues should be merged in a single one of defeating the re-election of the present national administration. He said the reconstruction acts and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth constitutional amendments had been accepted, and public opinion was higher than the Government, and superior to any declarations by the Convention. [Applause.]

Judge Reagan, of Texas, followed, and said it was supposed among his people that the Democratic party could not succeed at this election as a distinct Democratic party, therefore they had come here to unite with their brethren from the whole country in effecting such arrangements as will unite Democrats with all honest opponents of the administration. It is wisdom, therefore, to take the Cincinnati platform. Why refuse to accept the situation and make the best of it?

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, asked if it was admissible to take a separate vote on each resolution.

The Chair answered "no," as the previous question had been ordered.

Mr. McRea, of Tennessee, made efforts to obtain the floor, and was finally recognized by the Chair, and proceeded with excited protests against the cutting off debate. [Cries of "Sit down," "Shut up," "Call roll."]

The roll of States was called on the main questions—adoption of platform—which resulted as follows: Yeas, 670; nays, 62. At the close of the call, when Delaware voted "no," there were loud hisses. The Chair appealed to the Convention to deal with respect to every one of any and every State. The delegates said the disturbance was in the galleries.

Before the vote was announced permission was asked by the Chairman of the Alabama delegation to make an explanation in the change of vote. Objection being made, her Chairman stated that while Alabama had a right to change her vote he could not explain.

Mr. Sherrard, of Alabama, took two minutes to explain that there were in the pending resolution some statements which some of his delegation would not indorse, and this explanation was made in order that the Alabama delegation could not be misunderstood.

The negative votes were as follows: Delaware, 6; Florida, 2; Georgia, 19; Mississippi, 9; Oregon, 6; Pennsylvania, 7; West Virginia, 2.

Greeley Nominated on First Ballot.

Mr. Hoffman, of New York, presented a petition of 15,000 Germans of the city of New York, which was read by the secretary. It recommend the nomination of Greeley and Brown, and expressed the belief that they will receive the party support of the Germans regardless of the past party affiliations, as the best nomination that can be made, and asked that Greeley be nominated on the first ballot. [Cheers.]

Mr. Kay, of Indiana, offered a resolution to proceed to vote by States for candidates for President and Vice President.

Mr. Cox, of New York, offered an amendment providing that on the calling of each State its chairman shall state how the delegation votes, and his statement alone shall be taken. The amendment was accepted and the resolution was adopted viva voce.

Mr. Snowhook, of Illinois, here sent up the name of Horace Greeley as the Democratic candidate for President amid enthusiastic cheering.

The ballot resulted:

Whole vote cast	732
Greeley	686
Bayard	16
Black	21
Groesbeck	2
Blank	7

The following is the ballot in detail:

Alabama, Greeley 20; Arkansas, Greeley 12; California, Greeley 12; Connecticut, Greeley 12; Delaware, Bayard 6; Florida, Greeley 6, blank 2; Georgia, Greeley 18, blank 4; Illinois, Greeley 42; Indiana, Greeley 30; Iowa, Greeley 22; Kansas, Greeley 10; Kentucky, Greeley 24; Louisiana, Greeley 16; Maine, Greeley 14; Maryland, Greeley 16, Massachusetts, Greeley 26; Michigan, Greeley 22; Minnesota, Greeley 10; Mississippi, nay, 16; Missouri, Greeley 30; Nebraska, Greeley 6; Nevada, Greeley 6; New Hampshire, Greeley 8; New Jersey, nay, 18; New York, aye, 70; North Carolina, aye, 20; Ohio, Greeley, 44; Oregon, Greeley 6; Pennsylvania, Greeley 35, Blank 2, J. S. Black 21; Rhode Island, nay, 8; South Carolina, Greeley 14; Tennessee, Greeley 24; Texas, Greeley 16; Vermont, Greeley 10; Virginia, Greeley 22; West Virginia, Greeley 3, nay, 2; Wisconsin, aye, 2. Total, ayes, 625; nays, 182.

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THE ANTI-GREELEY CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—The anti-Greeley Democratic Convention met this afternoon at one o'clock. The following were made permanent officers: President, Samuel J. Bayard, of New Jersey, Vice Presidents, S. F. Stokes, of South Carolina; James Sweeney, of Pennsylvania; Ezra Keyser, of Texas; Joseph Miller, of West Virginia. Secretaries, James G. Underwood, of Connecticut, S. J. Chute, of New York.

Mr. Bayard on taking the chair said this Convention is here to-day to resist the foul conspiracy formed some time ago for the destruction of the Democratic party, and which had now culminated at the Opera House. This Convention represented the masses of Democrats whose voice is not there heard. Those here present will continue to hold up the old flag, and if conspirators throw it down we will take it up and bid defiance to the outrage sought to be perpetrated. Political coalitions never succeeded. Coalitions are founded on bargain and sale. We cannot tell who the buyers and sellers are, but the taint will remain. When Greeley was nominated at Cincinnati a howl of contempt every where arose, but combinations took place. Paper after paper hoisted the signal of distress and went over to his support, and now we see the result in the proceedings at the Opera House in the nomination of Greeley and Brown.

Address to True Democrats.

The committee appointed yesterday to prepare an address presented the following:

In view of the action which has this day been taken by the Democratic National Convention, sitting at the Opera House, in the adoption of a platform in its main features distinctively Republican, and the nomination as a candidate for the Presidency of a man who for years has been the most bitter and implacable enemy of the Democracy, this conference of Democrats from different States of the Union has been convened to take such action as the honor and safety of the Democratic cause and interest of the country demand. And as preliminary to and in justification of our proposed action, we hereby declare the aforesaid proceedings of said National Convention a virtual dissolution of the hitherto existing organization of the Democratic party; that they are an unconditional abandonment of the principles of the Democratic party, and the acceptance of such as are conflicting and irreconcilable with them; that by this action said Convention, claiming to represent the Democratic party, has been false to its obligations of duty, to principles, to regard for consistency and to every sentiment of political honor, and as it can not represent the Democratic party only by adherence to its principles and making nominations which the Democrats are bound to support, by naming candidates who are known and recognized Democrats, therefore the action which it has taken, so far from being binding as the action of the Democratic party, should be spurned by all true Democrats. And with unyielding tenacity, and to the utmost extremity denying that the Democracy is dead, or that it can ever die, while the principles of our fathers are cherished by even a few devoted hearts, we seize again and fling to the breeze, for all true Democrats to rally around, the banner so faithlessly lowered, and pledge our undying devotion to principles that involve living and enduring issues; that the system of government established by our fathers was the Federal Union of coequal States; that we hold to the doctrines of State rights and of a strict construction of the Federal Constitution as defined by Thomas Jefferson, believing their effective recognition to be indispensable to the maintenance of free political institutions and the perpetuation of popular liberty in this country. And we declare that these are the essential principles of government, enumerated by him in his first inaugural address, specially applicable to our time and condition, consisting of forever administration; peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; a jealous care of the right of the citizen; a preference of the militia our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war till regulars may relieve them; the supremacy of civil over military authority; freedom of religion freedom of the press—freedom of person under the protection of habeas corpus, and juries impartially selected." To which should be added what Jefferson defined as the sum of good government, "a wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, which shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits, industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned."

We recommend that our Democratic fellow-citizens in the several States, Territorial and State organizations, and do all in their power to check the growing defection from true Democratic principles, and to that end we recommend that a convention be held at Louisville, Ky., on Saturday, 3d of September, 1872, for such steps as may be deemed prudent and essential.

The address was adopted.

Mr. Bailey, of New York, said they should not make nominations at the present time. He wanted a true Democrat as a candidate for President.

A resolution was offered and adopted for the appointment of a Committee to secure the attendance of delegates to the National Convention at Louisville.

Mr. Butler offered a resolution that this Convention now proceed to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President.

Laid on the table.

Mr. Ricknore Jackson, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution recommending the Liberal National Convention the following, to be incorporated in the platform, namely:

First, an act of universal amnesty and reconciliation, so that all may be one.

Second, repeal of all acts injuriously affecting the Southern States.

Third, extension of pension laws to soldiers of the South.

Fourth, payment for liberated slaves from the National Treasury.

Fifth, a return to the national flag, to make it acceptable to the people of the country.

Judge Flanders remarked that this was not precisely the proper time to offer resolutions; this was not the time and place to entertain the proposition. On his motion it was laid on the table and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

HOW THE NOMINATIONS ARE RECEIVED.

Tammany Heartily Responds.

NEW YORK, July 10.—On the announcement of the nomination of Greeley and Brown three field pieces fired a hundred guns in City Hall Park. Flags were hoisted on City Hall and banners suspended between two large trees in City Hall park, with the inscription "Tammany approves the nomination of the National Convention at Baltimore." The immense crowds that had assembled interspersed the firing by cheers for Greeley.

MEMPHIS, July 10.—The nomination of Greeley and Brown and adoption of the Cincinnati platform was received here with great enthusiasm by the Greeley men. The *Appeal* and *Avalanche* offices have suspended across the street immense flags, with "Greeley and Brown" inscribed on them. The Greeley Clubs will at once take steps to hold a ratification meeting.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., July 10.—One hundred guns were fired here in honor of Greeley's nomination. Democrats and Liberal Republicans are jubilant, and assert that Greeley and Brown will carry Kansas. The Democrats say they will carry Leavenworth county by one thousand majority.

COLUMBUS, O., July 10.—The news from Baltimore made no special stir, as it was expected. It made the Liberals and Democrats happy, and while under the influence of their delight they arranged to have a monster meeting to-night in front of the State House. Speeches were expected from General Brinkerhoff, H. S. Neal and other leading orators. At 7½ o'clock, when a few citizens had gathered at the State House, a gentle rain began to fall, and the meeting was postponed until Saturday evening. The Republicans express themselves as glad that the Baltimore Convention placed Greeley regularly in nomination, and say that if he is true they want him to go before the people as a Democrat, and not as a Liberal nominee alone, and declare they do not doubt the election of Grant, notwithstanding all the elements of opposition consolidated against him.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—A salute is being fired in honor of Greeley and Brown. A ratification meeting will be held in Lafayette Square to-night.

NASHVILLE, July 10.—The nomination of Greeley and Brown by the Baltimore Convention was received with enthusiasm by the opposition to Grant in this place. The adoption of the Cincinnati platform is particulary approved.

PARIS, ILL., July 10.—The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Edgar county, Illinois, will hold a great mass meeting on the 16th inst., at Paris, to ratify the nomination of Greeley and Brown. A number of eminent speakers are invited.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—A monster meeting took place to-night in Monument square to ratify the nomination of Greeley and Brown. Several thousand people assembled and addresses were delivered from two stands. Eloquent and stirring speeches were made by ex-Governor Randolph, of Delaware; Hon. Samuel F. Cary, of Ohio, ex-Governor J. B. Vance, of North Carolina, Hon. John Goode, of Virginia, ex-Governor William Sprague, of Rhode Island, and Hon. Sydney Pitney White, of Maryland. A little after ten o'clock the meeting was dispersed by a sudden and heavy rain storm.

RICHMOND, Va., July 10.—The action of the Baltimore Convention in nominating Greeley and Brown was received here with the greatest satisfaction. Guns were fired during the afternoon, and to-night impromptu meetings were held. On Friday night there will be a grand ratification meeting.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 10.—There is great rejoicing among Conservatives and Democrats over the nomination of Greeley and Brown.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—The Democrats had an immense ratification meeting in Lucas Market Place to-night. A salute of one hundred guns was fired and there was a display of fireworks. Senator Blair was the first speaker. He said the nomination at Baltimore to-day was but the echo of the people. The nomination, in fact, was made by the people before it was made by the Convention, and made by them to be elected. There has been more unanimity in this nomination than would have been manifested even in the nomination of a Democrat. The Democracy had signalized themselves by the grandest sacrifice ever made in this country, the object being to strip the power from those who have usurped it. Mr. Blair was followed by Col. W. H. Hatch, an ex-Confederate officer, who spoke briefly, congratulating the people on the favorable auspices under which the opponents of the present administration enter the campaign, and pledging every true Confederate Missourian to support Greeley. He also argued that Grant's re-election would fasten a military despotism upon the country which could only be got rid of by a great struggle. Col. Morrison was the next speaker, and said the Democrats surrender only the candidacy for President. They will have watchful sentinels on every outpost, who will see that the Liberals administer the government according to the Constitution. We fraternize with the Liberals, but we shall hold them to a strict accountability. The crowd present was very large, and a good deal of enthusiasm was manifested when Greeley's name was mentioned and when a good point was made.

FORT SCOTT, Ks., July 10.—A salute was fired here in honor of the Baltimore nominees, and there was much excitement among the Democrats and Liberals. A ratification meeting will be held on Saturday night.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., July 10.—To-night the Baltimore nominations were ratified in this city by the largest outpouring of the people ever witnessed here. The meeting was called by the Liberal Republicans, but was also participated in by the Democrats. General Larimer, who was the first man in the country to suggest the nomination of Greeley, was present. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Dispatches from the principal points in this State and from many New England towns say that the nominations of Baltimore convention have been received with great enthusiasm by the Liberal Republicans and Democrats. Greeley and Brown meetings were held, cannons fired and torchlight processions paraded the streets.

BOSTON, July 10.—Very little interest was manifested in Boston and vicinity to-day over the announcement of the Baltimore nominations, as the choice of the Convention was generally anticipated. The Republicans take the result coolly and the Democrats are apparently cheerful in spirit.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—The nominations were received here without the least manifestation on the part of the public, the event being considered a foregone conclusion.

MILWAUKEE, July 10.—The Liberal Republicans and Democrats received the nominations at Baltimore with enthusiasm. A hundred guns were fired in honor of the event. A Greeley and Brown club is in process of formation.

The Woman Suffragists Disappointed.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—Isabella Beecher, of Connecticut, Susan B. Anthony, of New York, and Lamira De Force Gordon, of California, who have been in attendance on the Convention, hoping to obtain from the Democratic party a broader recognition of their right to vote than was given by the Republican Convention at Philadelphia, are very much disappointed by the utter rejection of their claims by the Baltimore Convention, and declare their intention of working for the Philadelphia platform and its candidates.

Comments of the Press.

LOUISVILLE, July 10.—The nomination of Greeley and Brown at Baltimore was received here by Democrats with general satisfaction. The *Courier-Journal* to-morrow, in an editorial, says: "The Convention rose above mere party, and throwing ancient prejudices to the winds, did what patriotism required. It eclipsed itself, although Democrats will now enter heartily into the support of Greeley and Brown, and all who are worthy of the name will do it. As Democrats no other course is left them. Before the nomination they had the right to oppose Mr. Greeley; after it, as party men, they have none. We do not claim Greeley and Brown to be Democrats. But with unexampled self-abnegation the Democrats have given both platform and candidates to their allies."

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—The *Age* to-morrow expresses satisfaction with the nominations of Baltimore. It says: "With the principles of the people, contrary to all expectation, and in spite of every political impediment, has called Horace Greeley to take the lead in the present crisis. Who will say that the people will not settle this question for themselves? No Democrat will say it."

CINCINNATI, July 10.—The news of the nomination of Greeley and Brown by the Democratic National Convention created very little excitement here, the proceedings of the Convention yesterday having so plainly indicated this result that nothing but the failure to nominate the Cincinnati ticket would have elicited any surprise. The *Journal* of this evening, in an editorial on the nomination, takes the ground that it places Greeley among the Democrats, that the ticket is purely a Democratic ticket, and that the Democracy are expected to or will vote it. It regards it as a sad spectacle to see Greeley, a life-long opponent of the Democratic party, its men and its principles, bowing down and worshiping as its chosen and willing champion in opposition to the Republican party, of which he has been a leading member, and apostacy to that of John Tyler and Andrew Johnson. The *Tribune* of to-morrow, in a leader on the subject, says in substance that "There is no prouder event in their history than this instance of a whole people assembling in a long civil war, meeting together and uniting upon a common agreement by all past controversies, to ignore the hatreds of generations, to proclaim the common equality of citizenship, and to confound the issues of battle upon the policy of fraternal affection. In the history of parties there has never been a nobler instance of reconciling and uniting the country than this abandonment of prejudices and union of the people against the common enemy of peace, union, honesty and national honor." The *Tribune* says: "The nomination gives the final blow to the opposition, and assures the triumph of the Liberal cause."

CINCINNATI, July 10.—The *Commercial* to-morrow, on the Baltimore nomination, will express friendliness for Mr. Greeley, regarding the platform in its main features as good, and signifying a revolution of more importance than any previous presidential election, and in proof of this position that Mr. Greeley may have been right when he said the Cincinnati Convention could name the next President.

The *Times*, the German Republican, which favored the Liberal movement, to-morrow says they will regard Mr. Greeley now as the Democratic candidate, whom they cannot support, in between the Democratic candidate will support Grant, though it may be done with reluctance.

The *Volksblatt*, German Democrat, will come out in support of Greeley, saying if he accepts the nomination he will become a member of the Democratic party. Moreover, if he accepts on condition, he cannot be considered. Mr. Greeley will wear the Democratic cockade in his white hat, strange as it may appear.

The *Volksblatt* will not support Greeley, but will probably incline to neutrality.

PITTSBURGH, July 10.—A ratification meeting was held in Covington, Ky., to-night.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* this morning says: "The nomination made is the wisest the Democracy have had the power to make for many years. It welcomes a straight, square issue proposed between Grant and Greeley. It says: The *Herald* and *Tribune* supported Grant's administration, and sees no reason yet to wholly condemn or abandon them. That is yet time for a defense, has been fully presented to you, and discussed with great ability and fairness by the learned counsel on both sides. They have thus discharged their duty with that zeal and fidelity which are becoming in a case of such magnitude and importance to the pris ner on the one hand and the welfare of the community on the other.

You have thus far been listening attentively to the evidence, and the conclusions of law which may be drawn from it. It now becomes the duty of the Court to explain to you briefly the principles of law applicable to the case, so that you may be the better enabled to apply the evidence and arrive at just and correct conclusions. When this is done, the case will be committed to your hands. The issue between the commonwealth and the prisoner must be passed upon by you. It will then be your duty to carefully consider and weigh all the evidence, as well that which is in favor of the prisoner as that which bears against him, and say, by your verdict whether he is guilty of feloniously homicide or not, and if so, of what grade—whether murder of the first or second degree, or manslaughter. In undertaking the discharge of any duty, it is, of course, of the utmost importance to have a clear conception of it. Each branch or department of government has its appropriate sphere of action.

THE FUNCTIONS OF COURTS AND JURIES.

Under our system of government the power of making laws, defining crimes and prescribing their respective punishments has been intrusted to the Legislative department. For the proper exercise of this power crimes and punishments must be known. Whatever may be our individual views or opinions as to the punishment which should be inflicted for any offense, they are not to be considered here. It is our duty to enforce the law and the punishment which it affixes to each particular case as it arises, and to administer it fairly, but at the same time firmly and fearlessly, let the consequences fall on whom they may. The law of our State has made willful, deliberate and premeditated killing murder, and has sworn, as we are, to obey that law, if the evidence shows that a crime of this grade has been committed, it is plainly our duty to say so.

In the administration of the criminal law there are duties devolving upon the Court and others in the jury. Each has its appropriate sphere. It is the duty of the Court to decide what shall be admitted as competent and legal evidence and then submit to the jury for their consideration the facts and circumstances in evidence, and point out to you the distinctions that exist between the different grades of the same general offense. The action of the Court in these matters may be reviewed, and if erroneous corrected by the Supreme Court.

It is the province of the jury to receive the law from the Court, to carefully consider and impartially weigh all the testimony and conscientiously apply their best judgment to the discovery of the truth, and their verdict should be rendered in view of it. In done the verdict will be in fact what the word itself means, a declaration of the truth.

If each thus acts properly within its own appropriate sphere the law will be administered according to its true theory, and all within the range of human power will be done for the detection and punishment of crime, and the security and protection of the innocent. It will then be what it should be, and what it was designed to be, a terror to evil doers and a praise to them that do well.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF JURORS.

I have been led into this train of thought, not on account of any peculiarity in the present case, but for the reason that we have noticed a gaining disposition on the part of jurors to be influenced, and in some instances, I fear, swerved from the path of duty by considerations that have no legal bearing in their deliberations. Instead of following steadily and firmly the pathway of the evidence, and fearlessly and honestly performing the duty assigned you in which it leads, they allow themselves to be influenced by other considerations, such as the consideration of the consequences of their finding, as to what they may be to themselves or others. This should be impressed on the minds of all conscientious jurors that they are not responsible for the consequences that may follow from a correct verdict. These consequences belong not to them—but to others. If the prisoner was lawfully convicted. Mr. Greeley will wear the Democratic cockade in his white hat, strange as it may appear.

The *Volksblatt* will not support Greeley, but will probably incline to neutrality.

PITTSBURGH, July 10.—A ratification meeting was held in Covington, Ky., to-night.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The nomination of Greeley and Brown and adoption of the Cincinnati platform was received here with great enthusiasm by the Greeley men. The *Appeal* and *Avalanche* offices have suspended across the street immense flags, with "Greeley and Brown" inscribed on them. The Greeley Clubs will at once take steps to hold a ratification meeting.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., July 10.—One hundred guns were fired here in honor of Greeley's nomination. Democrats and Liberal Republicans are jubilant, and assert that Greeley and Brown will carry Kansas. The Democrats say they will carry Leavenworth county by one thousand majority.

COLUMBUS, O., July 10.—The news from Baltimore made no special stir, as it was expected. It made the Liberals and Democrats happy, and while under the influence of their delight they arranged to have a monster meeting to-night in front of the State House. Speeches were expected from General Brinkerhoff, H. S. Neal and other leading orators. At 7½ o'clock, when a few citizens had gathered at the State House, a gentle rain began to fall, and the meeting was postponed until Saturday evening. The Republicans express themselves as glad that the Baltimore Convention placed Greeley regularly in nomination, and say that if he is true they want him to go before the people as a Democrat, and not as a Liberal nominee alone, and declare they do not doubt the election of Grant, notwithstanding all the elements of opposition consolidated against him.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—A salute is being fired in honor of Greeley and Brown. A ratification meeting will be held in Lafayette Square to-night.

NASHVILLE, July 10.—The nomination of Greeley and Brown by the Baltimore Convention was received with enthusiasm by the opposition to Grant in this place. The adoption of the Cincinnati platform is particulary approved.

PARIS, ILL., July 10.—The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Edgar county, Illinois, will hold

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1872.

We don't know that we can say to our Democratic friends, in their present unhappy plight, anything more to the point than was said by a delegate in the late Wisconsin Democratic Convention: "When you come to die in November," said he, "you will wish you had not abandoned the path of virtue."

It is suggested that the Democrats, when they hold their GREELEY ratification meeting, should invite JOHN H. BAILEY, the delegate to the Baltimore Convention from this district, to address it, and tell what he knows about GREELEY as a sound Democrat and a fit candidate for the Democratic party.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* has our heartiest sympathies. To deny them would be next to inhumanity itself. The task of swallowing one's self is a rather difficult one, and many persons will be interested in the manner our neighbor will do it. Having fought stoutly against GREELEY and been abused by him for a lifetime, and more recently having repeatedly declared that it was impossible for Democrats to support him, he is compelled to take him after all as the regular Democratic candidate. No doubt the *Post* will be equal to the emergency. To make the operation as funny as possible, 'spose you bring out the roosters. It would be hard on the poor things, but they might survive. Try it neighbor!

It is probably useless to longer deal seriously with the Philadelphia *Press*, after the exposure that has been made of the motives that actuate and the influences that surround it. But some persons may be interested in the latest manifestation of its inconsistency, or worse. In the issue of Tuesday it said:

"our objection to HARTRANFT at first was simply his incapacity. * * * Our protest against his nomination was *months* in advance of the State Convention."

Now mark: Gen. HARTRANFT was nominated on the tenth day of April. Not one week before that time Col. FORNEY himself wrote in the *Press* as follows:

"*For General Hartranft we have nothing but praise. He was a gallant soldier, and he has been a faithful official. He is a radical Republican, and he would make a good Governor.*"

Need we add a single word of comment?

"WHAT will he do with it?" is the question which except those who have not already decided to reject it is addressing itself to every Democrat relative to the nomination of GREELEY. That any considerable number of that party hereabouts have decided to accept it is not true. And it would be equally untrue to say that the unwillingness to accept it is not greater to-day than it was three weeks ago. The manner in which the action of the Convention was received might be termed significant. The election of Bishops by the Methodist General Conference, recently held in Brooklyn, excited an interest with a far greater number than seemed to care a fig about what was going on at Baltimore yesterday. Although the newspaper bulletin boards recorded the outline proceedings, next to nobody stopped to read them. On the whole, if GREELEY has supporters here the fact is yet to be demonstrated.

IT is a gratifying circumstance that the excited condition of political affairs has not caused gold to show any undue sensitiveness, as was in some quarters feared would be the case. Something of this condition of financial tranquillity is probably owing to the July payments of interest and dividends, which are estimated at a hundred millions of dollars for New York alone, and a hundred and fifty for the entire country. The putting of this large amount of money into circulation has started a renewed demand for various descriptions of securities, and has imparted a greater activity to business in various departments of industrial enterprise than is usual at this comparatively dull season of the year. The export of gold continues, but it appears to excite very little interest in financial circles, and is not expected to cause any inconvenience in the monetary market or elsewhere. Indeed, the specie in the New York banks is reported to be augmenting in the face of these heavy exports. All things considered, the financial outlook seems to be of the most cheerful and encouraging character.

IT is a somewhat notable fact that our exchanges from pretty nearly every quarter record the fall of rain on the Fourth of July. Indeed, when one gets to thinking upon the matter, he is apt to remember that a greater or less amount of rain fell on almost every Independence Day within his recollection. It would be an interesting study to trace the possible connection between the refreshing showers of the Fourth, and the pyrotechnic patriotism of young America. It is generally conceded by scientific men that the rain which invariably follow great battles are caused by the discharge of musketry and artillery. This being the case, it would seem to be by no means improbable that the rocketty enthusiasm of our young folk on Independence Day may have operated on the rain-producing forces of nature in a kindred manner. Certainly the atmosphere was sufficiently impregnated with powdery and salt-petery smells. The subject is by no means a barren one, and those who have the bent and leisure might find profitable instruction in investigating it.

It would seem as if the Presidential campaign were to be a contest between the sober, sure-footed intelligence and conscience of the country on the one hand, and all its fantastical and unhealthy isms on the other. The latest cropping out of Greeleyism is in Utah, not among the "Gentiles"—the self-stirring and energetic pioneers who have developed its resources and linked it with the civilized world—but among those who are the wedded to the abomination of Mormonism, the surviving "twin relic" of that modern barbarism which it has been the mission of the Republican party to destroy. Letters from Salt Lake state that the "Saints" are intensely hostile to President GRANT, and just as enthusiastic in favor of GREELEY; for the reason that the first has been the only President who ever dared to question their supreme authority, and because they look to the latter to let them have their own way, he having pledged himself to the non-interference theory. A reasonable expectation; for if every question is to be remitted to the people "wholly free from Executive dictation or interference," why not that of polygamy as well as the tariff—and secession?

WE said yesterday that immediately following the Baltimore Convention would be the drawing of the lines by Democrats regarding their future action. This will be all the sooner done because of the manner in which Democrats have been doing. GREELEY'S nomination, many of them have already made up their minds what they will do, and even now you will meet on almost any of the street corners Democrats who do not hesitate to say: "We will never go GREELEY." Certain leading Democratic journals also are speaking out. For instance, the *Chicago Times* says it will not support GREELEY and hesitates not to give its opinion about the action of others and Mr. GREELEY'S chances generally. It believes that nine-tenths of the disaffected Republicans after all prefer GRANT to GREELEY, and will so vote. The *Times* puts on record this opinion:

"Mr. Greeley will carry with him a handful only of free-trade Republicans, who went too far in the Cincinnati movement to retreat, and in addition to these he will perhaps attract to his standard a few of his old admirers in the household of protection. *He may think himself most fortunate in November if every one of these Republicans votes is not offset by a dozen Democratic votes not cast, or cast against him.*"

It will probably be a long time before there is a proper adjustment of the grave question of wages and capital, but it is very evident that the problem will never be successfully solved through the medium of strikes. The most significant occurrence of the time, in connection with the labor problem, is the final disbandment of the Iron and Metal Workers' Eight Hour League, which was expected to revolutionize the business system of the United States. The organization was of a most extensive and powerful character, with ramifications throughout all the manufacturing States of the Union, and it is admitted by the leaders of the movement that its failure will prevent any attempt being again made for the establishment of the eight hour system for many years to come. Many other strikers in other trades have also resumed work on the same terms as those existing before the strike, and the indications are that the remainder of the lock-outers will shortly follow their example. In view of the revelations of absolutism and selfishness among the leaders of the movement which have been made during its progress, few intelligent and fair-minded workingmen will be inclined to regret the result.

AMONG the most cheering signs of the times is the thorough familiarity of the workingmen of this State with the great question of protection to our home industries, and its relation to the State and National canvass. The testimony of Mr. W. H. BROWN, the "coal king" of this city, and of his partners in the iron trade at New Castle—which we referred to yesterday—concerning the unanimity of their employees for the protective policy and the Republican party, reflects the views and sentiments of a large majority of the workingmen in all the manufacturing and productive enterprises of the State. They know that free trade is only a convertible term for protection to foreign industries at the expense of our own, and they do not propose to assist the Democratic party in crippling these important agencies of national vigor and greatness, however plausible or specious may be the arguments addressed to them. The sturdy common sense and practical sagacity of the miners and mill-workers of our busy and prosperous Commonwealth will serve the State in good stead in October and November.

AN AMBASSADOR AND A SWINDLER.

A newspaper which is a chronicle of the passing time need have none of those scruples on the score of dignity which have done so much to render histories of greater pretensions dull and uninteresting. No apology is, therefore, necessary for recurring to the BANCROFT-MUCHLEACH-MEYERBEER scandal, which most readers may have forgotten, but will be easily able to recall. Indeed, it may be doubted whether an affair involving such illustrious names can from any point of view be regarded as a trifle, beneath the dignity of even the gravest historian, a character, however, to which we make no claim. Miss MUEHLBACH has thousands of enthusiastic admirers in this country, and as her name was rather disreditably associated with the scandal to which we refer, they will be pleased to learn that her veracity, as well as her innocence of evil intent, has been completely vindicated.

In Germany the announcement, first received from the United States, that Mr. BANCROFT, American Minister at the Court of Berlin, was about to marry Miss IDA MEYERBEER, a daughter or niece of the celebrated composer excited immense interest and sympathy in all plebeian circles. The newspaper men, perhaps not intimately associated with the Court, and certainly not aware of Mr. BANCROFT'S married condition, seem to have resolved to make the most of the exciting event. An illustrated paper of the capital at once gave a portrait of Miss MEYERBEER, as the "intended bride of GEORGE BANCROFT, the American Minister at the Berlin Court." The young lady having been at that time engaged for a year to a young Austrian officer, Baron TELLER, was rather amused than displeased with the liberty taken with her name, and only laughed over the invention. She was not even personally acquainted with the ambassador. But when congratulations, oral and written, on her reported engagement to BANCROFT, came pouring in upon her from all sides, the affair began to seem too serious for laughter; and cheerfulness was effectually banished when she discovered that her real suitor began to manifest displeasure and distrust. In the mean time, Mr. BANCROFT had of course heard of the report; but conscious of having had nothing to do with its origin, he did nothing to contradict it, or ascertain its source, until he was called on by Baron TELLER with a view to explanation. The two gentlemen speedily arrived at an understanding, and then betook themselves to the office of the Berlin newspaper mentioned above. There they were referred to a New York journal as the source of the statement, and in due time, through his American connections, Mr. BANCROFT ascertained that it had first appeared in the correspondence of a western paper on the authority of LOUISA MUEHLBACH. We translate the rest of the story from the *Illinois Staatszeitung*:

"One fine evening the lady, in her residence, No. 17 Behrenstrasse, in Berlin, received a note from Bancroft and Baron Teller, with the inquiry when they might call on her. The writer of romances was delighted with the thought of seeing in her house a man so famous and highly praised as Bancroft, and answered the inquiry with a courteous invitation for the next day. She received the visit with the display of all her graces, but her vanity quite forbade from her visibly elongating face as the gentlemen unfolded the object of their call.

"Therein they made the following confession: In the summer of 1867 she was at the baths of Ems, Bohemia. She one day in the company of Berthold and Antonia and Prince Puechler-Muskau, when a stranger sent in to her a card with the inscription: 'Hon. George Bancroft, American Minister to Prussia,' and asked for an audience. The request was at once granted, a highly elegant looking and gentleman stepped in, paid the lady compliments on her literary performances, and particularly on her fame in America, and in the course of the conversation remarked that he believed he had seen Frau Muehlbach when she had been visiting in the Thegarten in company with Bancroft, Miss Ida Meyerbeer, and other. Frau Muehlbach not her two friends entertained the slightest doubt, but they congratulated Mr. Bancroft heartily on his approaching alliance with the highly cultivated daughter of so distinguished a family. The stranger then inquired about Frau Muehlbach's daughter, Theodora, and with astonishing accuracy of her achievements as an actress in Berlin. Frau Muehlbach said to him that Theodora was then engaged at the Hoftheater in Cassel, whereupon he declared that he was about to visit Cassel, and one remark leading to another, Frau Muehlbach finally wrote for him a warm letter of introduction to her daughter, when he took his leave.

"This was the statement which Louisa Muehlbach made to the genuine Bancroft and to Baron Teller, interspersed with carious ejaculations of mistake and with vehement execrations to the address of her unknown deceiver.

"Concerning him for a long while nothing was learned, until a few a weeks ago light began to dawn upon him at the bath of Ems. At one of the first hotels of that now distinguished bathing place, an old gentleman took up his quarters, who entered his name in the strangers' book as Lord Chichester. From the keeper of the hotel he borrowed a considerable sum of money on a bill of exchange on the Westminster Bank of London. The bill, at once dispatched to the bank, was speedily returned protested to Ems, with the notice that no Lord Chichester was unknown to the officials. His Lordship, who had not expected such prompt action, was still at the hotel, and, on the information received from London, was of course arrested. In the judicial examination of his trunk were found thousands of visiting cards marked with the titles of various sovereigns, diplomatists, bankers, etc., with nearly a hundred of the cards bearing the name of Bancroft. Further, they found a multitude of letters, from which it appeared that the fellow had passed himself off for one and another man of eminence or of high social position for the purpose of swindling people out of their money. Among the first was found the letter which Frau Muehlbach had given to the pretended Bancroft for her daughter, and which apparently had not been delivered. The identity of the prisoner with the guest at Pyrmont who imposed upon the romancer is completely established. But he declines to tell who he is, and curiosity on the subject must wait until his trial in August, when some light may be thrown upon the real name and history of this adroit sharper."

In conclusion the *Staatszeitung* suggests that the love story was probably suggested by "Mr. BANCROFT'S extraordinarily polite and complaisant manner toward young ladies," but adds that "this thoroughly innocent, chivalrous and grandfatherly bearing of Mr. BANCROFT could have been thus misinterpreted and misused only by a despicable swindler"—which is a very just remark.

GENERAL HARTRANFT has been Auditor General six years. During that time he has caused nearly one thousand suits to be brought by the Attorney General for taxes against delinquent corporations, and the receipts of the State have been swelled hundreds of thousands of dollars from this source alone. It is the universal testimony of those who can speak understandingly, that a more capable or inflexible incumbent of this office the State has never had. Says a contemporary:

"His rule has been never to hesitate in such matters. All accounts against corporations are made up according to law and presented against the parties for settlement. If they refuse to call at the State Treasury and cash up, the next step is to order the bringing of suit, which General Hartranft has done with a stern impartiality, which has called bitter but unavailing resistance during the last six years from more than one powerful debtor of the Commonwealth."

To the fidelity of General HARTRANFT, Mr. T. B. GOWAN, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and a political opponent, in his argument before the Senate Judiciary Committee at Harrisburg, while referring to the charge that railroad companies defrauded the State, testified as follows:

"*Now, I know something about those two kinds of persons, natural and artificial; something about men, something about corporations. I know that all men insist the, and that in Pennsylvania all corporations must pay their taxes; and so long as my friend, General Hartranft, is Auditor General of the State, I believe that the doom of the corporation is as inevitable as the doom of man, and upon this subject I speak from painful experience.*"

The truth is, General HARTRANFT will stand the test of honest scrutiny, and command the support of those who are disposed to act fairly.

THE official report of the late German proceedings in Hayti having been published, we are now in a position to give a correct account of the affair, which has been grossly misrepresented. Captain BATSCH, the commander of the expedition, on the 11th of June, soon after arriving in the harbor of Port-au-Prince, sent to the Haytien Minister of Foreign Affairs an ultimatum in French, in which he declared, that if the £3,000 indemnity claimed by the German merchants should not be sent on board his ship, the Vineta, before night, he would be compelled by his instructions to take such decided measures as might seem to him necessary to secure compliance with his just demand. As the money was not paid within the time named, Captain BATSCH quietly sent two boats' crews to occupy the two Haytien ships of war lying in the harbor and to raise upon them the German flag. Our readers know what then happened; the Haytien Ministry, acting upon the advice of members of the diplomatic corps, called upon for counsel, at once borrowed and paid the three thousand pounds, and thus again got possession of their ships. In the incorrect reports already published the English representative in Hayti, Mr. ST. JOHN, was said to have concurred with the American Minister in advising compliance with the German demand. In the report before us, ST. JOHN is alleged to have indulged in violent denunciations of the German Emperor, Chancellor BISMARCK and Captain BATSCH.

JUDGE STERRETT, in delivering the charge of the Court in the LYNCH case, reported elsewhere, takes occasion to give some wholesome advice to jurors regarding their duties, and the considerations which should influence them in making up their verdicts in capital cases. The Court alludes to a growing disposition on the part of jurors to be influenced or swerved from the path of duty by considerations that should have no place in their deliberations, and charges them that, if they wish to act up to the full measure of the obligation of their oath, they should administer the law as they find it, without regard to consequences. He tells them that they are in no way responsible for the consequences which may result from their verdict. These consequences belong not to the finding, but follow the crime, as fixed and defined by the Legislative authority. The question as to what constitutes legal provocation in homicide cases, as well as the more modern plea of temporary or impulsive insanity—which was set up as a defense in this case—are discussed, and the law plainly stated. The charge is clear, comprehensive and practical, and will be read with interest, not only by the members of the bar, but by all who desire to have the criminal laws firmly and fearlessly administered.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A law has just gone into effect in Indiana, by which any person who seeks the position of juror is to be fined as guilty of contempt of court. The law will do away with the race of professional jurors.

Five hundred thousand dollars is to be raised to build, equip and endow a new university, projected by the Presbyterians of Kentucky. Sectarianism being disavowed.

Iceland is now thrown open to the tourist. A line of steamers has been established to run "summer trips" from Scotland to that country. The passengers on the initial trip are said to have been much pleased with their expedition, notwithstanding the inconveniences arising from the want of roads, means of conveyance, and hotel accommodations. These wants, however, will soon be supplied, when Iceland will become quite a favorable resort during the dog days.

The Earl of Carnarvon presided at the first session of the International Prison Reform Congress, which met in London last week. Representatives were present from every civilized country in the world.

A general election is to take place in Canada this year, and already the parties are bitterly waging the contest. The government confidently expects to be sustained, while the opposition hope to gain numbers enough to shape the future legislation of the Dominion.

In the Prussia cavalry stables the soldiers are not permitted to destroy spiders' cobwebs. By catching flies they prevent them from teasing the horses.

The people of Louisana are talking of abolishing their State lottery. A grand jury in New Orleans has taken up the subject there, and after portraying the evils connected with the system of organized private lotteries, appeals to the people to discountenance the immoral institution and make such schemes illegal.

A New York gentleman has a couple of blooded mares between whom a strong affection formerly existed. Recently, however, while being driven together, one of them made an awkward step and cut the other on the ankle. On being unharnessed the injured animal attacked the other with great fury, and now their owner hardly dares let them come within sight of each other.

Excellent bricks are now made of the refuse of the English coal mines, which, for ordinary building uses, are said to answer every purpose, being fully as hard and durable as the con mon clay brick.

A Georgia farmer had a sow which recently gave birth to four pigs. One was like a horse, one like an opossum, the third like a child, and the fourth a pig. The owner of the sow believed that she was a witchcraft, and had all of them burned to death.

Mahometanism is said to have revived greatly of late years. Business partnerships between Christians and Mahometans are now rare. In Abyssinia and Central Africa numerous emissaries are engaged in teaching Mahometanism with extraordinary success.

The effect of convict labor is beginning to make itself felt outside of the prison walls of England. A numerously attended meeting of mat-makers was recently held in London, to protest against the condition to which prison competition had reduced them. It would certainly seem that the honest man, living by labor outside of a prison, ought to receive as much care as the rogue inside.

Memphis is making preparations for a stupendous Exposition building.

It is said to be a curious fact that while foxes, squirrels and cranes are abundant in the vicinity of Colonel Anderson's farm in Ohio, they are never seen on the Kentucky side, and strange enough, the grey squirrel, to be found anywhere on the Kentucky side, is rarely or never seen on the Indiana shore.

A snake bit a man in Atlanta, Georgia, last week, and then immediately bit itself. The man was living at last accounts, but the snake expired in the strangling throes of a Lord Chichester.

The English are troubled about the extension of new lines of communication to the East, which they fear will afford facilities for the visits of pestilence. The continental infection which frightened Great Britain last year entered Russia in 1869 by the new route through trans-Caucasia. The theory has been propounded by the sanitarians of Constantinople, England that on the completion of this line of traffic contagions current in Persia will become common in Europe.

A Florida correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* says that the Indians in the everglades refuse to free their slaves, and swear that Sheridan will have to "ride the tail off every horse in the army before they give up a single nigger."

Gold ore, containing over thirty per cent. of pure gold, has lately been discovered in Southern Kansas. A valuable silver mine has also been found in Arkansas.

PERSONAL.

The people of Wales are jubilant over the discovery made by one of their number, that the "Stanley" who has figured so prominently lately in connection with the discovery of Dr. Livingstone is a native of the Principality. He was born in Delbigh, and his mother is still alive in St. Asaph.

While presiding at a recent agricultural dinner the Prince of Wales excited his hearers with a profound compliment to his wife. When she was present, in returning thanks for the kind reception which she always experienced wherever she appeared in public. It was most desirable, he said, that ladies should associate themselves with their husbands pursuits, and when the princess did not accompany him he always felt that there was something wanting.

Here is an interesting story of John Quincy Adams, which has never before been told. Some years before his election to the Presidency, while walking in the neighborhood of his home, he stopped to sympathize with an Irishman, who was engaged in some disagreeable occupation. To his words of sympathy the laborer replied:

"Sed levius fit patientia
Quicquid corrigene est nefas."

Mr. Adams said he was as much astonished to hear a quotation from his favorite author, by such a person amid such surroundings, as he would have been by a remark from one of his oxen. On inquiry he found the laborer had been educated in a Catholic seminary in Ireland, and was working to obtain means to continue his studies. Their Horatian sympathy drew them together; he entered into Mr. Adams's service, and for many years they continued, in their different relations, attached friends.

Young "Fred." Grant is said to have made a fine impression upon everybody with whom he was brought into contact in Europe, by his frank and modest demeanor. Nor does he seem to lack humor. After a hard day's travel in Russia, recently, being hungry he ate an unusually hearty supper. A correspondent thus relates the rest of the story: "The next morning we were up at four o'clock, all having slept remarkably well except Grant, who said the steaming of Colonel Anderson had kept him awake all night. 'It was rather the dozen and a half of eggs you ate that kept you awake,' retorted the Colonel, with humor. 'No, Colonel, eggs never snore,' replied Fred., with a benevolent and exasperating smile, his principal shield against the Colonel's shafts of irony or sarcasm. "Fred." never loses his temper, and this calm, imperturbable good nature will always insure him friends wherever he may be.

William Cullen Bryant is doing a graceful and a kindly thing in giving a public library to the people of Cummington, Massachusetts—the town wherein he was born. Besides the gift of $12,000 to be used in purchasing books, and a contribution of several thousand volumes, he is about to build an excellent stone structure to contain them, and also a house for the librarian.

Solen Robinson, formerly agricultural editor of the New York *Tribune*, and now a resident of Florida, was married in that State last week to Miss Mary Johnson, a young lady who has for some time had charge of his household affairs.

Fanny Jordan, who has just returned to this country from the conquest of the young king of Bavaria and other European notables, has gone to Newport to spend the summer, where she will probably find plenty of victims on whom to exercise her spells.

The queen of England did honor to the Fourth of July, this year, by viewing the paintings of our artist, Bradford, at a special reception at Windsor.

The old story is revived that Whitelaw Reid will marry Kate Field, and next Christmas is fixed as the time.

A Mississippi paper publishes a sensational story about the death of McKean Buchanan, calculated to give the impression that a *protege* of his, one Miss McKean, had poisoned him to obtain his money. There is probably no bottom to the story.

Peter Cooper has decided to add phonography to the list of studies of the free academy for women at Cooper Institute.

Capt. Lee, a cousin of Gen. R. E. Lee, is lecturing in the South on the battle between the famous iron-clads Merrimac and Monitor, in which he lost a leg while on board the former.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF VETERANS

At Pittsburgh, September 17, 1872.

Address to Veteran Soldiers and Sailors.

The following address has been issued by the Veterans' National Committee, calling for a general convention of the soldiers and sailors who served in the Union army and nauy during the late war:

HEADQUARTERS VETERANS' NATIONAL COM.,
FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
NEW YORK CITY, July 5, 1872.

To the Soldiers and Sailors who Served in the Union Army and Navy During the Late War:

COMRADES—The undersigned, a committee appointed for the purpose by a meeting of veterans from all sections of the country, who were assembled in Philadelphia upon the 5th day of June, in attendance upon a Republican National Convention, and which meeting unanimously resolved to abide by and support the nomination of said convention, hereby invite you to meet in mass convention at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 17th day of September, 1872, for the purpose of expressing our unreserved belief that the destinies of this country for the ensuing four years should be under the protection of men who never faltered in the hour of our country's greatest danger. We believe that men should be placed in high positions of State who in the hour of our greatest peril gave that intellect, personal reputation and personal faith in the justness of our cause which was necessary to save the country and place us in the position we now occupy.

We congratulate ourselves upon the fact that the government, during the past three and one-half years, has been administered by one of our comrades, who has shown wonderful civil capacity in aiding in the reduction of the public debt, in conducting our foreign affairs with great skill, so that we now stand at peace with the whole world, and in preserving peace in sections of our country where sentiments were entertained calculated to disturb the reorganization of the States lately in rebellion. We have full faith in him as a peaceful man, because, had he felt disposed to exercise his power as a personal governor, he would have done it while he carry a million of men were in arms and under his command, instead of aiding as he did the rapid reduction of the army to a peace footing. We believe him honest, capable and courageous.

We believe that it will be a source of pleasure to all who battled for the Union to meet once more and revive the memories of our old campaigns.

We believe that an expression of the feelings and opinions of those who defended the nation on land and sea would at this time be most opportune.

We believe that such an expression would be regarded by all right-minded thinking men as one proper to be made, and that it would be productive of the most beneficial results.

We believe that our comrades universally desire that such measures shall prevail as will secure the greatest possible happiness and prosperity of the whole people.

We believe that our country's old defenders are actuated by no partisan or factious motives, but are in favor of good government, purity of public men and measures, and the elevation and purification of our institutions.

We believe that while all the old veterans are loyalists in the extreme and utterly opposed to any doctrine which would tend in the slightest degree to revive the heresy of secession, they are desirous of extending charity and full forgiveness to all of their former enemies in the field who now recognize or shall hereafter recognize the great wrong that they have done to our country.

Believing, as we do, that great good will result from the meeting proposed, we most cordially and earnestly invite all our former comrades to meet with us at Pittsburgh on the fifth anniversary of the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1872.

Let us come together again as we did in 1861, sinking all partisan differences, take our stand now, as then, for our country, and before and beyond all else, labor for her honor and glory.

Fraternally yours,

GEN. A. E. BURNSIDE, Chairman.
L. EDWIN DUDLEY, Secretary.

Gen. Powell Clayton, Gen. Daniel Woodall,
Gen. George L. Spencer, Gen. C. M. Hamilton,
Col. James Coey, Gen. Louis C. Warner,
Gen. R. O. Tyler, Gen. T. Ewing,
Gen. Sol. D. Meredith, Gen. A. L. Pearson,
Gen. Granville M. Dodge, Capt. A. W. Norris,
Gen. John A. Hinkle, Gen. G. R. Brayton,
Gen. John M. Harlan, Gen. James Davidson,
Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Capt. Harrow Lewis,
Gen. Selden Conner, Capt. W. G. Veasey,
Gen. N. P. Banks, Capt. W. H. H. Stowell,
Gen. J. H. Hall, Gen. James Grant,
Gen. E. W. Hinks, Gen. Lucius Fairchild,
Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, Col. James Steele,
Gen. James H. Van Alen, Gen. Joseph C. Abbott,
Gen. F. W. Sumner, Gen. R. P. Buchanan,
Gen. J. T. Averill, Gen. James S. Negley,
Major O. C. French, Gen. Edward McCook,
Major B. S. Rowell, Gen. N. P. Chipman,
Gen. A. M. Dennison, Major J. W. Houston,
Gen. A. P. Stevens, Gen. R. Potts,
Gen. Wm. Ward, Col. Wm. Breeden,
Gen. S. A. Woolford, Gen. Jonathan E. Maxwell,
Gen. F. C. Barlow, Gen. J. A. Campbell.

All soldiers and sailors who approve the objects of this call are requested to communicate with the Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York city.

THE TRUE TEST.

How Stands the Credit of the State with Moneyed Men.

The Harrisburg *State Journal* says: There is no business man so sensitive to the touch of danger as he who deals in money. The human body does not contain a nerve more delicately strung and more quick to respond to the slightest touch than is the man of finance in all his relations to society and government. If he has an invested interest in any project, we care not what its character, he will discover first the slightest tendency to its depreciation, and see at a glance whether or not it is safe. If he has on hand a government security, the financier will comprehend, long before the politician is able to do so, any danger which will impair its value by rendering its redemption uncertain. We cite these facts in order that the reader may be able to understand the exact condition of the finances and credit of the State of Pennsylvania. The reader is aware of the gross but persistent and malignant efforts to impair that credit, by attacking the integrity of the auditing and financial officers of the Commonwealth. On the one hand, it is asserted that the financial officer is speculating with and wasting the moneys of the State, and on the other it is declared that the auditing officer is dealing with the debtors of the Commonwealth, and thereby depriving it of its just dues, and interfering with the proper accumulation of its revenues. How does the shrewd and sagacious financier receive these allegations? They are daily rung into the ears of every street corner. He hears upon the men of substance who are the creditor of the State? The reply to this is in the fact, that *the bonds of the Commonwealth are at a premium*. None of the bonds to be redeemed are out of a sum less than $5,000. Cautious and far seeing business men, who comprehend what constitutes a safe investment, know the value of these bonds, and are holding on to them. If one-tenth of what is said of the prescient management of our finances were true, no experienced moneyed man would hold a dollar of our State securities. But the man of substance knows precisely what is the value of the pretensions of the self-styled financiers who are occupying cells in the penitentiary, and the mass of the people will so regard the facts.

BISMARCK has taken another important step in the movement which is inaugurated against the ultramontanists some time ago. A telegram from Berlin states that the German premier has addressed a circular to the governments of France, Austria, Italy and Spain, inviting them to co-operate with Prussia in sending delegates to Rome for the purpose of taking steps for the convocation of a new conclave of Cardinals to nominate a successor to the Pope, or—if such a course should be thought best—to agree upon a candidate themselves, with a notification to the Cardinals that no other person would be acceptable to the powers they represent. These countries have from time immemorial exercised more or less influence in determining the Papal succession. It is understood that Austria, Italy and Spain have accepted the proposition. France, however, holds aloof, and will probably decline the invitation. The design of the movement is, of course, to put a stop to the interference of the Papacy with the political affairs of those governments. If it should succeed, the future Pope would be simply the ecclesiastical head of the Catholic Church, and the reactionary ultramontanists would find their occupation gone.

It is not unlikely that, at the next session of Congress, a Bureau of Sanitary Science may be established. A bill for this purpose was introduced into the House just before the adjournment of the last session, and referred to the proper committee. The bill was framed by one of the most distinguished physicians and scientists in the country, who, it is understood, is now engaged in active correspondence with leading scientific and sanitary scholars, with a view of enlisting their co-operation in favor of the passage of the measure. That such a Bureau, properly conducted, would be of great public utility and advantage, there can be little doubt. Our civilization is so complex and many-sided, and the questions of light, air and ventilation, the causes of disease and mortality, the influence of the various trades and occupations on health and longevity, the means of preventing epidemics, the water and food questions as affected by impurities and adulterations, with a thousand other matters that intimately relate to the general health and safety of the people, are subjects of such great and growing importance that we do not see how, even on the score of the most parsimonious economy itself, any objection to the proposition can be raised.

A cotton harvesting machine has been invented which, it is claimed, will perform the work of fifty hands a day, collecting and gathering into the bags the cotton from twelve acres with the assistance of two men, one boy, and a pair of mules. The cotton plant passes between two sections, and the foliage is left undisturbed for the second and third pickings.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN,

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Ellis, Carlton; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Amey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. MCCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. MCCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES MCGUNNEGLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

Suggestions for Summer.

It is of the greatest importance that the system should be in a vigorous condition when the hot weather commences. The effects of a high temperature upon an enfeebled frame are always more or less disastrous. The loss of substance and the declensions of nervous power, occasioned by excessive heat, can only be compensated by the active, healthful, and regular exercise of all the bodily functions by which the waste of nature is replenished and the vital energies renewed. The great utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a means of toning, invigorating and regulating the organs of the body, is universally acknowledged. As a tonic it stimulates the flagging appetite and accelerates digestion; as a corrective it neutralizes acidity of the stomach and relieves flatulency; as an alterative and mild aperient it regulates the liver and the bowels; as an anodyne it promotes tranquil sleep; as a wholesome stimulant it imparts firmness and elasticity to the relaxed and trembling nerves, and as a blood depurent it purifies the vital stream. The value of such a specific to the weak and debilitated is beyond all estimate. To invalids, when by the sultry heat of midsummer, it is as refreshing and vitalizing as the cool night dew to the sun-scorched flowers. Composed of vegetable elements only, with a basis of pure diffusive stimulant, it is safe and palatable as well as medicinal. In fever and ague districts, and wherever the natural conditions are conducive to epidemic diseases, it is considered the best safeguard against malarious infection, and the speediest remedy for intermittent and remittent fevers.

CHAMPAGNE WINE.

CHAMPAGNE WINE.

I am this day in receipt of 50 cases of SUPERIOR CHAMPAGNE WINE, of my own importation, guaranteed Strictly Pure, and at a moderate price.

Also, a Pure Article of

HOLLAND GIN,

Of my own importation, which for quality cannot be excelled.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist.

No. 84 MARKET STREET, corner of the Diamond.

BROWN'S ESS. JAMAICA GINGER,

DIXON'S CARMINATIVE.
JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE.
HENDERSON'S CARMINATIVE.
DUTCHER'S FLY PAPER.
DAVIDSON'S FLY PAPER.

Received and for sale by

George A. Kelly & Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner Wood street and First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. F. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. N. Hall, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, W. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Chrlestopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

CHOICE GOODS
AND
LOW PRICES.

James Caldwell

HAS NOW IN STOCK A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Linnn Lace Sacques and Jackets,
Linnn Lace Shawls,
Ottoman Shawls, Brocha Shawls,
Grenadine Shawls,
Black Mourning Shawls,
Black Hernanis, Pure Silk Warp,
Satin Stripe Black Hernanis and Grenadines,
Plain Black Silk Grenadines,
Black Wool Delaines,
Tinsel Shawls,
Mohairs and Alpacas.

Japanese Silk, new styles at low prices.
Summer Silks, a very large stock.
Black Silk of the most celebrated makes,
Ponson, Bonnet, Tapestier and Bellon.
Cheney Brothers' American Silk.
Chintzes, Prints and Percales.
Linen Sulings and Ladies' Suits.

118 and 120 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

TO THE

Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. G. MANFULLA, H. P. MCINTOSH,
R. W. TREVEIS, Cashier.

W. W. Morrison,

BANKER,

WEST MIDDLESEX, PA.,

TRANSACTS A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

BUYS AND SELLS

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Special attention paid to Collections in all parts of the country.

Remittances Made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

REFERENCES:

Exchange National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Jas. R. McVay & Co.,
Central National Bank, Philadelphia.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

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Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

THE

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest:
Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest:
Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest:
Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.
Veron Borough, Allegheny County School Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 10, 1872.

The custom of country merchants paying their city bills with checks on their home banks has become a serious annoyance, both to depositors and bankers. The country merchant gives his own check because he thus thinks he saves paying the exchange which would be charged him by his own bank for a city draft. But we can assure him our merchants certainly make the cost of collection off him in some roundabout shape still—at least there are scarce enough of sales to base a market upon. This state of affairs is likely to remain until after harvest, and then when it is definitely ascertained what the volume of the crop is, prices may go down to a par of 1/4 of 1 per cent. premium. We quote as follows: Red winter $1 60; white $1 63. Rye 76c. Oats—White 45c; mixed 44c. Corn—Yellow 54c; mixed 53c. Barley 115c.

HAY—The receipts are light and prices are firm. We quote: Timothy $20 per ton on the wharf and depot at $25, $26 to $30 as to quality.

HIDES—There is an active demand, with sales at 6c; light 7½c.

TEARS—Demand fair at $100 for No. 1 per ton; No 2 $50 per ton.

LARD OIL—There is a better demand, and at prices a stronger, but no real higher. We quote as follows: Extra No. 1 Spring 95c; No. 2 80@85c.

TALLOW—Market firm. We quote high wines at 91@92 ½ gallon.

WATER MELLONS—Voight, Mahood & Co., have received an invoice of "Water Mellons," which they dispose of in "size and largeness."

WOOL—The new clip is coming in more freely, though prices are about the same as last week, and are hooding for the top figures which purchasers are not inclined to pay. The following are the ruling rates in this market for the grades mentioned:

Common fleece.....60@62 | Tubwashed.....65@70
Medium fleece.....60@62 | Unwashed.....45@50
Fine fleece.....60@65

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, July 11, 1872. }

REMARKS.—The market continues in a very unsettled condition, having seldom seen it more so. Buyers are not disposed to take hold at present prices, and there is nothing doing in crude here, our readers are referred to the dispatches from the oil regions.

REFINED.

Dealers report the market weak and prices very unsettled. We quote nominally for Eastern delivery. Spot or July 22½c; August 22½c; September 23½c. We did not hear of any sales.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 10.—The *Courier* says: The market was quiet to-day, with no particular change from yesterday's prices. We quote the following sales:

1,400 bbls upper Reed, spot.....@3 55
500 bbls upper Reed, spot.....@3 50½
500 bbls upper Reed, spot.....@3 55
2,000 bbls upper Reed, spot.....@3 60
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot.....@3 70

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Market quiet; S. W. nominally 22½c; crude 15½@16c; cases 26½c; August 23½c.

TITUSVILLE, July 9.—Market very quiet and nothing doing; spot @3 50 to @3 55.

OIL CITY, July 9.—Market quiet; ordinary on lower grand ½ 22½; 42 gravity at Oil City @3 70.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The market is still very dull and the tone in the buyers favor. In the absence of the sales for spot delivery it is difficult to give fair prices; refined about 22½@22¾c; sales reported of 1,000 bbls., sellers option, all the year, at 22c; crude in bulk held at 12c; refined in cases 27@27½c. Philadelphia delivery. The market is very quiet without sales; refined quoted at 23½c for spot delivery.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Refined 22@22½c; August 22c; crude 15½c.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Spot and short delivery 22½@22¾c; last half 22¾c; crude 15@15½c; market entirely nominal; no transactions.

BIDGOTS, July 10.—Market dull at @3 40.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R. Shipper. **Barrels.**

Shipper.	Barrels.
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works.....148
H McKelvey	Cosmos Oil Works.....548
H McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works.....548
S Duncan	American Oil Works.....554
J Bushnell	Standard Oil Works.....918
J Bushnell	Keystone Oil Works.....148
Duncan & Young	Standard Oil Works.....296
Thomas King	Peerless Oil Works.....462
Owner	Empire Oil Works.....80
owner	Star Oil Works.....74
H McKelvey	Star Oil Works.....468
Fisher Bros	Liberty Oil Works.....74
Fisher Bros	Citizens' Oil Works.....468
S S Duncan	Liberty Oil Works.....148
S S Duncan	Radiant Oil Works.....462
S.S.Duncan	Commercial Oil Works.....456

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Bbls.	Bbls.
Sunbeam Oil Works. 148	Vesta Oil Works.. 548
Cosmos Oil Works. 548	American Oil Works. 554
Standard Oil Works. 1,214	Keystone Oil Works. 148
Peerless Oil Works. 462	Empire Oil Works. 80
Star Oil Works.. 542	Liberty Oil Works.. 222
Citizens' Oil Works. 468	Radiant Oil Works. 468
Commercial Oil Works 456	
Total.....	5,808

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 461 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Livingston Bros, 505 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Vesta Oil Works, 300 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Sunbeam & Wagner, 250 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Company, 309 bbls to Tack Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
Central Refining Co, 830 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Total..... 2,612

Cincinnati Coal and Coke Market.

July 9.—We have no change in rates, and the demand has been moderate.

Youghiogheny, per bush, delivered.....20a c
Ohio river, delivered, ♑ bush.....16a c
Cannel, delivered, ♑ bush.....34a c
Gas coke, at yards.....19a c
Gas coke, delivered.....12a15
Hard foundry, delivered.....16a18

The public debt of the United States is about three-fifths that of Great Britain, yet the two nations pay about the same amount of interest. The receipts of the United States the last fiscal year were $383,000,000; those of Great Britain in the same time, $372,000,000. We had, however, a surplus of $91,000,000—six times that of Great Britain. Our government annually pays $150,000,000 beyond interest charges; Great Britain's debt is $4,250,000,000. All the pensions of the British government amount to $5,000,000; our pension account foots up $34,000,000.

—The new certificates of deposit to be issued by the Treasury to the banks for use at the Clearing House will be ready about the 16th of this month. These certificates are to be issued on deposits of legal tenders at the Sub-Treasury, in the same way that gold certificates are now issued on deposits of gold. They will be issued under a law passed by Congress at its last session.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central.....58¾ | Lehigh Valley R. R.. 59
Phila. and Erie.....27½ | North Penn'a R. R.. 50¾
Lehigh Navigation ..43¾ | United Co's of N. J . 123½
Catawissa.....44¼ | Schuylkill Navigat'n. 31¾
Oil Creek & Alley'n. 37 | Reading.....88¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1872. }

REMARKS—In most branches of trade the market is quiet and prices unchanged. The wheat market is still in an unsettled condition. Reliable reports reach us that the late rains have had a marvelous effect upon the growing crops, and that there will be fully an average yield of wheat, oats and rye, and that the corn is thriving finely. We alter our figures slightly in regard to store rates of flour. In a word, the market rules uniform in prices, the changes being unimportant.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls.....	4,587	2,803	7,340
Apples, bbls.....	161		161
Cheese, boxes.....	1,613	792	2,405
Corn, sacks.....	6,048	2,245	8,293
Wheat, sacks.....	2,459	1,075	3,534
Barley, sacks.....	140	304	474
Rye, sacks.....	754	345	1,099
Oats, sacks.....	9,941	7,682	17,623
Butter, packages.....	316	147	463
Bacon, lbs'ds.....	428	1,115	1,543
Bacon, pieces.....	1,570		1,570

Below we give the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted. From store in a small way the usual advance is obtained:

ASHES—There is a fair demand at the following figures: Common soda ash, assorting, at 5c cent., 4c; refined 5c for 48 ♑ cent.; nitrate soda 4½c; alkene 3¼c; pots 10c; pearls 11c.

ARTLES—The supply is increasing and prices tend lower. A fair article will command $3a5 ♑ bbl. Receipts 26 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Market slow with sales at 60a70c as to quality.

BUTTER—The market is a little firmer, and good lots are le higher, though the ruling rates are 10, 12a15c ♑ lb. The weather is now warm and handle butter to advantage. Receipts 64 packages.

BACON CURED—Sales are made at 8a9c.

BEANS—There is a good local demand with sales at $2 25a3 00a3 25 ♑ bushel.

BRROOMS—Sales at $1 00, 1, $3 50; No. 2 $3 00; No. 3, $2 25; common $1 75a2 25 ♑ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Hunter Baking Powder ¼ lb cans per doz. $1 75; ½ ♑ lb do 1 ♑ lb do $6 00; 5 ♑ lb do $9 00. BOXES ♑ 2-3Cs.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—An active trade is reported at unchanged prices. We quote as follows: Hams, sugar cured, 13c; shoulders, sugar cured, 10c; shoulders, plain, 6¾c; rib sides 8c; clear rib sides 8¾c; clear sides 9c; breakfast bacon 11¾a 12¾c; dried beef 18¾c; mess pork $14 50 per bbl; laid in thereon, 10c; half bbls 10½c; buckets 11½c. Receipts of bacon thereon 270.

CHEESE—The market is a shade stronger, though not quotably higher. We quote Duty at 10a11c ♑ lb; Factory 17¾a21c; Goshen 12a13c.

COUNTRY CURED BACON—Hams 9a10c ♑ lb; clear sides 6a6½c ♑ lb; shoulders 4¾a5c ♑ lb; country lard 7¾a8c ♑ lb as per quality.

COAL—The following are the current rates for coal delivered per bushel: Lump, 9a10c; nut coal, 7a8c; slack, 4½c.

CARBON OIL—The demand continues active and we quote standard brands at 20a20½c for round lots. The usual advance from stores.

CEMENT—The demand is not active. We quote: Beesson's Hydraulic at $2 60@ 25 ♑ bbl. Louisville $2 10a2 75. Calcined plaster $4 00a4 50. Land plaster $3 25a3 50.

CORN MEAL—Sales regular at $2 25 ♑ barrel.

CANNED Goods—Peaches, (3 ♑ cans) $5 00 a6 50 ♑ doz; tomatoes, $4 50a5 00; corn, $3 50 a6 00 ♑ case as per quality and favor of the brands.

CANDLES—Stearine, 14 ounces, at 19¼c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $550

GROCERIES—Trade continues remarkably active for the season of the year, and never in the history of Pittsburgh has the sales of coffees and teas been so large as for the past month. Experience has taught the merchants of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia that Pittsburgh is the proper distributing point for that territory, and that they can buy goods as low here as at any point in the country, besides the great advantage in the short distance they have to transport the goods. Sugars have advanced ⅛c, and sales are larger than at any previous time since the first of the year. Coffees are very strong, and with the reduced stock at the seaboard, and the limited amount under way to this country, prices must go higher. The rain of yesterday and last night doubtless done a vast deal of good, as it was wanted. The reports from every part of the country concerning the crops are most encouraging, and the present harvest will undoubtedly be a good one. We quote as follows:

Coffee—Fair to prime Rio 24@25c; strictly prime 24c; good 23¾c; fair 21¾c; roasted in one pound papers 27c.

Refined Sugars—Granulated sugar 13c; Powdered sugar 12¾c; A do 12c; B do 11¾c; Chesapeake extra 11¾@11¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—Prime 80c; good 75c; fair 70c.

Syrups—Union syrup 75c; H & E fancy 65c; H & E extra 60c; H & E No 1 55c.

Rice—Carolina, 9a9½c; Rangoon, 8c.

Spices—Cassia, 22c; allspice 16; Cassia 50c; nutmegs $1 25.

Eggs—There is no change in prices and we continue to quote prime fresh at 9a10c per doz. The market is fully supplied.

FEATHERS—Sales of No 1 at 78a80c; in round lots with the usual large grades from shrubs. Mixed lots ranged from 40a50c ♑ lb.

FLOUR—The market is quoted steady with a steady demand. Store rates: Good demand for choice grades of fall and Spring Wheat; Fall $7 25a7 75; Spring $7 25; Dayton Snow Flake $9; Celebrated White River, bbls $ 50, bags $ 25; Cassetta XXX $6 50; for good spring wheat can be bought at $7 25 at 75. Full prices will be maintained for the year to come on the low rates of winter wheat flour from all appearances. Mills—National—white wheat $10 50 Pan Handle—Western amber $9 50. Morning Glory —red winter $9 00.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn and oats, since our last report:

	Sacks.	Bbls.
Wheat, sacks.....	564	Oats, sacks..... 3,080
Corn, sacks.....	1,151	Rye, sacks..... 945

The changing accounts from all other markets as to the prospects of the coming wheat crop has caused the effect of forcing holders to come to a stand still—at least there are scarce enough of sales to base a market upon. This state of affairs is likely to remain until after harvest, and then when it is definitely ascertained what the volume of the crop is, prices may go down to a par of 1/4 of 1 per cent. premium. We quote as follows: Red winter $1 60; white $1 63. Rye 76c. Oats—White 45c; mixed 44c. Corn—Yellow 54c; mixed 53c. Barley 115c.

HAY—The receipts are light and prices are firm. We quote: Timothy $20 per ton on the wharf and depot at $25, $26 to $30 as to quality.

HIDES—There is an active demand, with sales at 6c; light 7½c.

TEARS—Demand fair at $100 for No. 1 per ton; No 2 $50 per ton.

LARD OIL—There is a better demand, and at prices a stronger, but no real higher. We quote as follows: Extra No. 1 Spring 95c; No. 2 80@85c.

TALLOW—Market firm. We quote high wines at 91@92 ½ gallon.

WATER MELLONS—Voight, Mahood & Co., have received an invoice of "Water Mellons," which they dispose of in "size and largeness."

WOOL—The new clip is coming in more freely, though prices are about the same as last week, and are hooding for the top figures which purchasers are not inclined to pay. The following are the ruling rates in this market for the grades mentioned:

Common fleece.....60@62 | Tubwashed.....65@70
Medium fleece.....60@62 | Unwashed.....45@50
Fine fleece.....60@65

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1872. }

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle to-day were up to and including to-day, have been fair, both of through stock and those intended for this market. The quality of the stock was mixed, ranging from the best to the most common. The number of buyers was hardly as large as usual. The market opened slow for common grades and ruled brisker on the best. Common were a shade lower than last week, while good stood quotable at last week's prices; although the run was not heavy, it was still sufficient to meet the demand. Following are the prices that ruled: Extra 1,400 to 1,500 steers, $6 75 to $6 85; prime 1,300 steers, $6 50 to $6 62; good 1,200 steers, $6 25 to $6 46; fair 1,100 steers, $5 90 to $6; do 1,000 steers $5 50 to $5 65; common steers, $5 to $5 25; bulls, cows, &c., $2 00 to $4.

Hogs.

The run of hogs so far has been fair, and in quality were more of the Philadelphia grade than any other. The market was not quite so good as on Monday, though it was still fair, and sales were about up to the supply. The following were the prices: Extra Philadelphia $4 50; prime Philadelphia $4 25 to $4 40; good Yorkers $4 20 to $4 30; common Yorkers $4 00 to $4 15.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep up till to-day have been moderate. The number of buyers present was larger than last week. The quality of the offerings were rather common. The market opened with a better feeling than has ruled, and already prices may be quoted 25c per 100 better, with trade ruling fair on all kinds excepting the very common. Following are the rates at which the different grades are selling: Extra, 90 lbs sheep, $5 60@$5 25; fair, 85 lbs, at 75 to 80; good, 70 to 75 lbs, $4 50 to $4 65; common, $3 50 to $4 25.

Sales.

Following are some of to-day's transactions, from which a good idea can be had of the state of trade:

CATTLE.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
18	18,350	6 50	28	bulls	14,850	$2 50
19	20,360	6 50	17		19,120	6 50
19	20,860	6 25	14		14,460	6 25
15	15,420	6 12	17		16,530	6 8
23	23,220	6 10	17		17,340	6 6
43	37,820	6 10	19		21,480	5 25

HOGS.

85	21,800	4 50	53	10,700	4 50
257	58,850	4 30	117	26,220	4 40
6	770	4 00	44	11,000	4 35
50	12,500	4 50	49	11,230	4 35
150	36,950	4 20	6	1,620	4 25
40	10,180	4 40	62	13,940	4 25

SHEEP.

78	6,230	4 75	140	7,280	6 00
10	950	5 00	181	16,030	4 50
288	19,120	4 75	102	8,370	4 50
140	10,700	4 85	108	14,310	5 00
105	8,260	5 00	208	15,280	4 35

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

July 9.—There was a fair demand for all grades of pig iron during the week, and little accumulation in stocks. There were, however, some changes in prices, and a revise list of quotations will be found below. Mallenble iron is steady. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

No. 1 foundry.....$56a58 Mill iron.....$47@48
No. 2 foundry.....46a49

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

Missouri.....$70@80 Car-wheel.....$55@65

STONE COAL IRON.

No. 1 foundry.....$56a58 Forge.....$46@48
No. 2 foundry.....45a50

BLOOMS PER TON.

Charcoal.....$110@115

BAR IRON.

Common, ♑ ♑.....4 8-10c Charcoal.....6c

SCRAP IRON PER 100 LBS.

Cast.....$1 30@1 50 Wrought.....$1 75@2 25

SHOES PER KEG.

Horse-shoes.....$5 75@6 Mule-shoes...$6 75

—*Enquirer.*

Receipts of Iron for the Week.

	Ore, Tons.	Pig Iron, Tons.
Routes.....		
St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad.....	6,965	450
Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.....	790	90
Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.....		90
Lower Mississippi river.....		50
Total for the week.....	7,753	710
Week previous.....	9,000	1,130

—*St. Louis Republican.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 10, 1872.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal; good to choice spring and extra $6 00@6 90; low to medium $5 75; good to fancy Minnesota $7a8 50; superfine $3 25a4 25.

GRAIN—Wheat closed dull at $1 17¾, seller August; $1 23, seller July. Corn steady at 41¾c, seller August; 42¾@43c, seller September. Oats dull at 25¾c, cash and seller July; 23@23½c, seller August. Rye firmer sales at 56¾a57c. Barley easier at 53¾c, regular; 55a56c, seller September.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork firm at $13 2 seller July and August; $12 95a13 75, seller September. Lard firmer; winter 8¾c; summer 7¾a8c. Bulk meats firm and held at previous prices; shoulders 4¾a4½c; short ribs 6¾a6¾c. Sweet pickled hams firm; winter 11a12c; summer 10a10¾c.

WHISKY—Firmer; demand good. Sales at 90c.

FREIGHTS—In good demand; 8c paid for corn to Buffalo.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 24c. Flour less active; superfine western and State $5 10a5 65; common to good extra $5 85a6 30; good to choice $6 35a7 15; extra Ohio $6 75a8 50; common to fair extra western $5 10a5 65; common to good extra $5 85a6 30; fancy white Genesee $7 40a8 50; extra Genesee $8 00a9 00; southern firmer; common to fair extra $6 35a7 15; good to choice $7 20a8 50. Rye firmer; sales 2,000 bbls at 85a86c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn 1c higher; sales 107,000 bush; new mixed western 47a48c; old mixed 56c; white 72a73c; mixed western, August, 54c. Oats rather firmer; sales 70,000 bush; Canada 42@43c; state 42a43c. Hay unchanged. Hops more active and firmer at 25a60c for the year. Beef dull and heavy. Pork dull and heavy; new mess $13 50a13 75; Hemlock sold a 27a29c; Orinoco steady. Wool quiet at steady. Coffee dull; No 1 16¾a19c. Sugar in fair request; fair to good refining 9¾a9¾c; Cuba sugars 9c. Rice firm at 9a9¾c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Petroleum—refined in moderate request at 20@22½c, for car lots; 21a21½c for trade lots.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 10.—Tobacco fairly active and unchanged; sales 172 hhds. Cotton dull and prices declined; middling 23½c.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—Cotton nominal; good ordinary 20¾c; low middling 22½c; middling 23c.

Memphis.

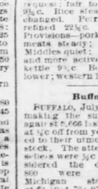
MEMPHIS, July 10.—Cotton dull and prices a shade lower; low middling 22½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 10.—Cotton dull and prices nominal; no sales.

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of



Miller's Screw Can,

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All other kinds of Tin Cans manufactured. All orders filled on short notice.

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NEW POTATOES DAILY.

CABBAGE Daily.

RASPBERRIES Daily.

Other Fruits, Berries and Vegetables in season.

Butter, Eggs, Cheese Refined Cider.

Dried Fruits, Seeds, Grain, &c.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

305 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 10.—In dry goods transactions were light in both foreign and domestic goods. There has been among jobbers some inquiry from the South and Southwest to fill special orders. The stock of cotton goods in first hands is light, and prices steady. Indian contractors are busy filling their contracts, and will move a considerable surplus stock in their specialties. There has been more activity in fancy cassimeres, as if they are taken freely where some slight concessions are made. The aggregate sales of woolens up to this time are by no no means as large as last year.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 10.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat opened firm but closed dull; extra white Michigan $1 60; No. 1 white Michigan $1 56; amber Michigan $1 47, seller July; $1 37 seller August, $1 35, buyer July; $1 48, buyer August. Corn—high mixed 47¾c, seller August; 48¾c seller September; 50c buyer July. Oats quiet and unchanged in every respect; No 1 .34c; No 2 30¾@32c; Michigan 30¾c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 10.—Flour dull and prices declined; double extra spring $6 00. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 28; No. 2 $1 23. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 39½c. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 25½c. Rye in moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 30½c. Barley dull and a shade lower; fall No. 2 52c.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—Sugar firmer; good to fully fair 9¾@10c; prime to choice 10¾@10¾c. Molasses—poor eastern bottom 50c; fair fermenting 52c; city refinery, on orders, inferior 59c; common 63c; fair 66c; prime 75c; choice 80c. Coffee 17a19½c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull but firm; No 1 red winter $1 59; No 2 $1 46. Corn dull; prices nominal. Oats dull and unchanged. Petroleum—refined in moderate request at 20@22½c, for car lots; 21a21½c for trade lots.

Louisville Market.

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COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

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HENRY REA, Jr.,

305 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113⅞@111.

NEW YORK, July 10—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold more active and firmer on increasing shipments. All business done was at 113¾@114. Loans ranged from 1 to 4 per cent. for carrying, and in one case 2 per cent. was paid for use of a small lot. Clearings $20,000,000. The specie engagements for Europe amount to $200,000.

MONEY.

Money easy at 4 to 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange dull but steady.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong and a fraction higher at the close. There were twelve offers of bonds to-day, amounting to about $711,850, at from 113.65 to 113. The amount purchased was $511,150, at from 113.65 to 113.13⅝.

U. S. 6s 1881.....	115¼@115⅝	5-20s, 1867.....	115¼@115⅝
U. S. 6s 1881, reg.....	115¼@115⅝	5-20s, 1868.....	115¼@115⅝
5-20s, 1862.....	114¾@115	10-40s.....	111¾@112⅛
5-20s, 1864.....	115 bid	10-40s, coupon.....	112¾@113⅛
5-20s, 1865.....	115¼@115⅝	Currency 6s.....	114¾@115
5-20s, 1865, new.....	114¼@114¾	New 5s.....	110¾ bid

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull but firm.

Tennessees, old.....	73	S. Carolinas, July.....	29¾
Tennessees, new.....	69¾	S. Carolinas, April.....	27
Missouri 6s.....	94¾		

THE STOCK MARKET.

The speculative interest on the Stock Exchange to-day centered in Erie; the stock opened at 56⅝, declined to 53¾, and rallied to 54. This decline was caused by an unfavorable report and a decline at London, where the stock closed at 48. The balance of the market was inactive, dull, and the fluctuations were comprised within ⅛ to ¼ per cent., allowing up and down. The dullness of the Stock Exchange to-day, outside of Erie, was greater than at any previous time this year. The market closed dull and steady, except for Erie, which closed at 53, the lowest point of to-day. The Erie Express Company has declared a issue of $30,000,000, or £6,000,000, of 7 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds, payable in 1902. The issue price is 92.

Western Union.....	75½	Northern Pacific.....	37¾
Adams Express.....	97¾	Ireland & Pittsburg.....	20
Fargo Express.....	59	N. W. Common.....	73¾
American Express.....	74	do pref.....	82¾
United States.....	58	Rock Island.....	111¾
Pacific Mail.....	34	St. Paul.....	58¾
N. Y. Central.....	97¾	do pref.....	78
Erie.....	53	Toledo & Wabash..	35
Harlem.....	114¾	Fort Wayne.....	96
Michigan Central.....	115½	Chicago and Alton.....	116¾
Mich. Southern.....	92¾	Ohio and Mississippi.	45¾

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Batavia.....	July 13.....	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris.....	July 13.....	Liverpool.
Austria.....	July 13.....	Liverpool.
Baltic.....	July 13.....	Liverpool.
Scotia.....	July 17.....	Liverpool.
Britannia.....	July 17.....	Liverpool.
Algeria.....	July 20.....	Liverpool.
Columbia.....	July 20.....	Liverpool.
Isaeria.....	July 24.....	Liverpool.
Canada Latrent.....	July 27.....	Liverpool.
Europa.....	July 27.....	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., July 10, 1872.

River falling with three feet three inches water in thechannel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 85 at 6 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 10, 1872.

Weather cloudy and very warm this evening with good prospects for rain; it rained at intervals this morning. River three feet three inches and stationary. The Science left for Parkersburg at 11 A. M. M.

For Latest River Dis atches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack..Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Chieftain.....Hendricks.....Geneva.
West Virginia...Donaldson.....Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Z.W. Carmack..Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Chieftain.....Hendricks.....Geneva.
Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.

Monongahela eighteen inches stone marks; twenty-four inches metal marks.

Boats to Leave To-day.

Brownsville and Geneva, U. S. M., S. A. M. and 5 P. M.
Elizabeth.....Elizabeth.....Houghton, 3 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated eighteen inches by the stone marks and two feet by the metal marks and falling. Trade on the landing is about played out below the suspension bridge.

THE Charles B. Church will lay up at either Cairo or Mound City.

THE steamer Petrel has been transferred by the Lewis Company to the Missouri Furnace Company for $15,000.

CAPTAIN J. W. BLANKS has chartered the steamer Big Horn to run in the New Orleans and Ouachita river trade during low water.

THE well known packet West Virginia, Captain Donaldson, takes her departure this day at 3 P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva. For freight or information call on or address S. R. Patterson, on the wharfboat.

DURING the excursion of the Geo. C. Wolff from Peoria to Henry on the Fourth, a man fell headlong from the cabin deck to the boiler deck on a pile of coal and broke his scalp clean off his head.

FROM STONE CITY to points up the Missouri, 6,683 tons of freight have been moved this season. The Northwestern Transportation Company have transferred the rates for way freight to Yankton and other way points to a mere trifle.

THE U. S. Mail packets on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, and evidently built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Captain A. S. Carlile on the wharfboat.

J. PICKNEY SMITH, a wealthy merchant of New Orleans, has paid all the debts of the celebrated Steamer Saxon, and is said to have $100,000 left. He has not been in "stock a day for some weeks, and in September will resume packet business in the Greenville and New Orleans trades.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* says: Contracts for the new boat of the Mail Line Company have been let out as follows: Hull to James Mack, cabin to Harvey Jones, and painting to Denton, Spencer & Co. Mr. Mack will superintend the work, and we did not learn who would place the machinery in her.

THE race up the Missouri between the Far West and Nellie Peck resulted in favor of the latter boat, Fort Benton on the 30—the Far West at 7 A. M., with 50 tons, making the trip in seventy-two hours and twenty hours, the quickest trip on record. The Nellie Peck arrived an hour later, with the same amount of freight.

CAIRO, July 8.—Judgment in the amount of $100 was rendered against the Potomac for landing a s

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Another "Liberal" Appeal to Sumner.

Liberals Merged in the Democracy.

The North Carolina Election.

MATERIAL AID TO CARRY IT.

Tammany Still Holds Its Sway.

Greeley's Nomination Forced.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1872.

Sumner Again Appealed to by Liberals.

Half a dozen Liberal Republicans have had an interview with Senator Sumner, and tried to persuade him to make a speech in Faneuil Hall upon the political issues of the day. They wanted him this time to leave all personal allusions to Grant out of the question, and speak solely from the standpoint of reform. They further endeavored to persuade him to deliver the speech afterward at the West and in the South. Mr. Sumner gave no definite answer, though the gentlemen who visited him feel confident that either in this way or another, which he may designate, he will help them before the campaign is over.

Liberals Merged with the Democracy.

The *Patriot* this morning, in an editorial accepting Mr. Greeley as the leader of the Democratic party, holds that the Liberal Republicans have simply been merged in that party. It says: "The proceedings to-day will perfect the record of one of the most interesting and surprising events in the history of American politics; but while the revolution which has brought this about has distinguished the Republican party, and swept away its last hold on popular confidence, it has not only left untouched in its strength but actually invigorated the Democracy by the infusion of new blood and an augmented vitality which must insure it as grand a career in the future as that which has illustrated its glorious history in the past."

Material Aid to Carry North Carolina.

The city is full of Southern delegates from Baltimore on their way home. The North Carolina men give information of a great success attending their appeals for money to carry that State next month. They went in person to Belmont, Schell and other men of capital, and represented that for effect upon the South it was absolutely necessary to carry their State in August. The response from all called upon was very liberal. In addition it was promised that Doolittle, Ashley and several other speakers should visit the State at once.

Tammany Still Holds Its Sway.

A number of western delegates, who left after the election of Schell over McCormick, as the Chairman of the National Committee, are very bitter in their condemnation of the selection made. Schell was understood as the candidate of the new Tammany and the ally of the old, and on this account was very objectionable to the West and South, but in spite of all opposition Tammany forced him through, and stands installed at the head of the Democratic organization of the country.

Greeley Forced Upon the Unterrified.

A delegate not satisfied with Greeley tells a story that to-day he heard Governor Hoffman, James Brooks, Clarkson Potter and Samuel Randall declare that the nomination of Greeley was by no means what they wanted, but they were driven to take it.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1872.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The postal cards will not be ready for a month yet.

The rebel ram Albemarle has been appraised at $282,856. This appraisment has been confirmed by the Court. $79,954 has been distributed to the captors.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Chief Justice Cockburn to be Made an Earl—Representation Bill in Parliament.

LONDON, July 10.—Chief Justice Cockburn will be created an Earl in recognition of his services in connection with the Alabama arbitration. Lord Tenterden and Sir Roundell Palmer will go to Geneva to-morrow, whither Cockburn went on Monday.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Morrison moved the second reading of the proportional representation bill, which adopts the American system of representation. Mr. Morrison said that under the system Birmingham would be entitled to seven and Liverpool to eleven representatives in Parliament, instead of three each, as at present. London would have sixty-two members instead of twenty, as now. Tom. Hughes seconded the motion. Charles Dilke opposed it on the ground that Ireland and Scotland were not included in the bill.

Marine News.

BREST, July 10.—The steamer Washington, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 10, 5 A. M.—Consols 92¾. United States bonds—coupons of 1865 of '62, 91¾; do of '65, 92¾; do of '67, 92; 10-40s 90. Linseed oil 35s 10d. The weather throughout England to-day is favorable to the growing crops.

PARIS, July 10.—Rentes 73 francs 65 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 10¾d; middling Orleans 11 1-16d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000. Red winter wheat 12s 2d. Flour 27s 6d. Corn 26s 3d. Lard 39s. Cheese 65s. Bacon 37s 6d. Tallow middles 48s. Petroleum—refined 16¾d.

POLITICAL.

Indiana Republican State Convention Nominations.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 10.—The Republican Convention for the nomination of an additional Congressman and Presidential Elector at large, met this morning at the State House. Gen. Nathan Kimball, of this city, Hon. Thos. C. Slaughter, of Corydon, and Hon. W. D. Williams, were present. The member of Congress, of the Tenth District, and Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, of Posey county, were put in nomination for Congressman. Hon. Wm. D. Williams was nominated on the first ballot. Gen. Nathan Kimball, who was a candidate for Presidential Elector at large, resigned. Mike Isaac Moore was elected to fill the vacancy caused by Gen. Kimball's resignation. J. W. Gordon, of this city, was elected for the other Elector at large, with J. S. Hinton and Henry C. Donnatee as contingents.

The West Virginia Governorship—First Meet of the Campaign.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 10.—The friends of Governor Jacob, who is an independent candidate for re-election against Johnson N. Camden, the Democratic nominee, held a rousing mass meeting at the court house here to-night, which was addressed by Governor Jacob and N. Fitzhugh, of Kanawha. They were cheered to the echo by a large and enthusiastic audience. There were thirty Vice Presidents, embracing the foremost Democrats of the city. This was the opening meeting of the campaign. Governor Jacob, besides a large Democratic support, will receive the solid Republican vote. His friends are confident of his election.

A Falsehood Branded.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—A report, originating in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, to the effect that Richard Smith, of the *Gazette*, was engaged in a movement to secure the withdrawal of President Grant, in order to bring out a candidate that would defeat Greeley, having obtained wide circulation, Mr. Smith authorizes its contradiction. There is not, he says, the shadow of foundation for the report. He advocated the nomination of Grant before the assembling of the Philadelphia Convention, and believes him to be the strongest man that could have been chosen. He furthermore regards Greeley as about the weakest candidate that could have been selected by the opposition, and he believes that he will be defeated.

Stove Manufacturers' Meetsig.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—The National Association of Stove Manufacturers assembled here to-day, in pursuance of an adjournment at a meeting held in New York on March 6th and 7th last. Representatives were present from St. Louis, Albany, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Rock Island, New York city, Troy, N. Y., Detroit, Baltimore, Wheeling, Buffalo, Evansville, Dayton, Charleston, Ill., Zanesville, Cincinnati and other cities. The meeting was called to order by John Perry, of Albany, President of the Association. During his remarks he said the amount of capital invested in the manufacture of stoves in this country was $30,000,000, employing 100,000 men. At the close of Mr. Perry's speech an address of welcome was made by Ensor, of this city. Among the matters to receive attention will be the cost of stoves, freights, improvements in manufacture, etc. Committees were appointed on the present condition of the trade and its future prospects, and other matters, after which the association adjourned till nine o'clock to-morrow.

Boat Race Postponed.

HALIFAX, July 10.—The boat race at Digby, between Fulton and Brown, has been postponed for smooth water. Great crowds were present to witness the race.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

July 10, 1872, 9 P. M.

Stations.	Depth.	Rise. Feet.	Rise. Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Fall. Inch.
St. Paul	4.0	0	0	0	0
Fort Benton	14.2	1	1	0	0
Omaha	4.3	0	0	0	0
Davenport	4.3	0	0	0	0
Leavenworth	11.0	0	0	0	0
Keokuk	11.2	0	0	0	0
Cairo, Ills	17.2	0	0	0	7
St. Louis, Mo	16.0	0	0	0	6
Pittsburgh	4.2	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	7.3	0	0	0	6
Louisville, Ky	4.6	0	0	0	1
Memphis, Tenn	11.10	0	0	0	1
Vicksburg, Miss	.....	0	0	0	0
Shreveport, La	.....	0	0	0	0
Nashville, Tenn	2.8	0	1	0	0
New Orleans, La	.....	0	0	0	0

NOTE.—Nashville—Above low water.
New Orleans—Below high water mark.
Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.

GREELEY AS THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

What Democrats Say About Him.

FEELING IN THE CITY.

The news from Baltimore yesterday did not throw our Democratic friends into any alarming state of enthusiasm. The telegraph since Monday had been quietly breaking the news to them of the coming event, and when it was announced yesterday that Horace Greeley had received the nomination for President, no caps were hurled in the air, no cheers emanated from the headquarters of the Democracy, no banners were flung to the breeze. Not a bit of it. The old war horses of the party sank quietly into their chairs, and with their arms folded gazed intently on vacancy, and, no doubt, wondered what party they belonged to. Others looked up to the sky as if to find written on the heavens some reason for the making of such a nomination. Others having given up the conundrum, heaved a sigh and with the remark that "politics make strange bed-fellows," plodded along, evidently determined that the matter of voting for Horace Greeley would bear little thinking about. Knots of politicians might be seen in many of the Democratic wards earnestly discussing the morning's work at Baltimore. Their faces lacked that smile of satisfaction which they wore when "Jimmy" Buchanan was elevated to office. They appeared to be in a quandary as to the position in which the party was placed. Were the upholders of the old Jacksonian principles really in line with Horace Greeley as a standard bearer? What did it mean? They could scarcely understand the situation, and one by one the little crowd would be decreased until perhaps a couple would remain earnestly attempting to believe that "it was the best thing that the party could do."

WAS THIS IN AN ALDERMAN'S OFFICE?

Entering the office of a well known Democratic politician in the Ninth ward, about noon, yesterday, our reporter was interrogated:

"Any news from Baltimore yet?"

"Yes; Greeley has been nominated."

"It's a bitter pill. How did Pennsylvania go?"

"It was divided. Of course you will vote for Greeley?"

"Oh, I suppose so," (in long meter.) Pennsylvania went half and half; well, that's bad."

"You don't like Greeley, and you know it."

"My position is just something like the old story: There was an old preacher got into his pulpit one morning to preach. The minister opened the hymn book just where some mischevious boy had pasted the old song:

Old Grimes is dead;
That good old soul,
We never shall see him more.

He read the first verse and stopped with surprise. He wiped his specs and read it again, and said, "Brethren, I have been singing out of this book for forty years; I have never recognized this as a hymn before, but it's here, and I ain't agwine to go back on my book now; so please raise the tune, and we'll sing it through if it kills us." "Now," said the gentleman, "we have been singing Democratic hymns for forty years down here, and we have never recognized Greeley as a Democrat before, but as the Baltimore Convention has put him in our hymn book we'll sing him through if it kills."

Just as the gentleman had defined his position, an intelligent German from the same ward, entered the office and asked the result at Baltimore. When informed he remarked, "I've been a Democrat all my life and have voted the ticket every year that I have been in the country, but if I vote for Horace Greeley may I be d——d, so help me God!" With determination expressed on his countenance he emphatically wiped his forehead, struck the palm of his left hand forcibly with his right fist, and in a fit of unconcealed rage bolted out of the office. As the gentleman left, the gentleman referred to first, said, "I don't doubt but that there are many like that man, but they'll come 'round in time."

"Yes, for Grant," came from an old Democrat who had been listening to the conversation, as our reporter left the office.

FOR HORACE ALL THE TIME.

A few doors from the office our reporter encountered a Democrat who never departed the ticket, not even for a ward constable. The nomination suited him.

"But then he is a Republican. How can you reconcile that fact?"

"Very easily. Were not all the best Republicans Democrats—every one of them—Geary, Brough, of Ohio, even Grant himself?"

"Given, but his star is not very bad sugar with which to coat this pill?"

"Not a bit of it. Greeley will sweep the country like a hurricane."

"Yes, and end like one before November," said a Democrat at the speaker's elbow. To me he is an enigma. I have been trying for months to find out how he stands on the tariff question but cannot."

"On the tariff question?" asked the previous speaker. "He stands for protection all the time. However, it don't make any difference whether he is a tariff man or not. Protection and free trade have nothing to do with the question. The question of local self support and should be settled by those interested. I will vote for Greeley, and from this hour I take my coat off for the Baltimore nominees."

"I think," said the other party, "that you are a Democrat no longer."

"Oh, it is true that there were no parties—no Democrats, no Republicans. It is time that all 'rings' and 'cliques' were broken up and the people allowed to choose the best men irrespective of party."

"I cannot see how you can reconcile yourself to vote for a man who for years has abused your party—in fact, made the business one of the duties of his life."

"Oh! we're square there. He has never abused the party any more than I have thoroughly damned him."

LET THEM BE BEST ALONE.

Next, our reporter met an Irishman who has been in this country for twenty years, and who at present is bookkeeper in a Liberty street warehouse.

"Michael, good morning," we ventured. "Thought you were in Baltimore?"

"What would take me there?"

"You have always been an active man at your Democratic Conventions, and I did not think they could get along without you at Baltimore."

"I had no business at Baltimore. I'm a Democrat—have voted the ticket for fifteen years—but if my Democratic feelings are to be outraged by the party presenting Horace Greeley for my vote, they are wrong. Grant has been in office now for nearly four years, and with all their cry about 'corruption' and 'rings' and 'defalcations,' I and my little family have prospered, and I am perfectly satisfied with the present administration; and if God spares me until next November I will vote for Grant and expect a continuance of the blessings I now enjoy."

A POLITICAL COCKTAIL.

Walking down Liberty street our reporter "brushed" against a merchant doing business not far from the corner of Wood and Liberty.

"How is this, Mr. T., I see your name attached to the Gormly call. I always thought you a regular Republican?"

"Yes, and so I am; just as good a one as there is in the county."

"Then I may as well put you down for Greeley, and Buckalew, too."

"That would be too much of a cock-tail. As I said, I am a Republican but that is no reason why, if I see a good man up on the other side, I may not vote for him."

"Well, is not Greeley a good man?"

"He may be a good newspaper man, but he is neither a General nor a statesman. General Grant is good enough for me, and I'll vote for him all the time. I'm not for Horace."

SWALLOWING ALOES.

One of the leading Democrats of the city was next interviewed. He was also a Liberty street merchant, and a gentleman highly respected in the community, "although he is a Democrat." With his partner, he does business not far distant from the mouth of Wood street. Billy Small might be seen in the establishment sometimes. Our reporter never entered the gentleman's warehouse before that the latter was not in the best of humor, and evidently as happy as a lord. On this occasion, however, the reverse was the case. He looked decidedly cross. He was undoubtedly annoyed at something. So astonished was our reporter at the sudden change in the gentleman's demeanor that he ventured to ask an employee in the store:

"What is the matter with Mr. ——?"

"Ask him how he likes the Baltimore nomination and you will find out," was the reply.

Turning to the gentleman, and hoping to be on the right side, the reporter remarked:

"So Mr. ——, you are going to vote for Grant."

"Grant, the d——l! What would I vote for Grant for. I'm a Democrat."

"Beg pardon. Then it is Greeley?"

"Oh! Greeley be ——. I tell you I'm out of business in this line for this fall, and I don't want to talk politics to any one."

Grant and Greeley were discussed at length. The gentleman at the conclusion thought that Greeley was the greatest editor in the United States, but failed to give any opinion as to his knowledge of Hardee.

NOW THEY TALK IN THE "OULD THIRD."

In his ramble our Reporter next visited the "Ould Third," now the Fifth ward, expecting to see pictures of Greeley in every window and find the population of the Democratic stronghold raving wrath to fiddle strings in the most exuberant manner. Yet High street was quiet, "the corner" was quiet—not even a flag floated from the roof of the "old battery." The tavern keepers sat on their door steps looking over the telegrams from Baltimore and conversing with friends on the situation. The reporter approached one of the parties referred to—a stout, good looking man, and one of considerable influence in the ward. He opened the conversation by inquiring if the telegrams from Baltimore about the nomination of Greeley were reliable.

"Perfectly reliable. I suppose you are satisfied with the result, and the old Third will be found in the lead for Greeley."

"Will it be?" (with much.

"Will you not support Greeley, Mr. ——?"

"Me support Greeley! me vote for Greeley! vote for the man who, during the war, stigmatized our party in the North as a gang of Copperheads! Vote for a man who recommended the placing of ropes on the lamp-posts for the purpose of hanging us who differed with him in politics! He called us Copperheads then, but he calls us Democrats now, and asks us to vote for him. The thing is too d——d ridiculous to be worthy a thought!"

"Rather emphatic that, Mr. ——. How do your Democratic neighbors stand on the question?"

"I do not know one good, sterling Democrat in this ward that will vote for Greeley. Of course there are some, but they would think it their duty to vote for the d——l if he was on the ticket."

At this juncture a well known artist and an equally well known doctor approached.

Said the artist, "You are talking about the nomination, are you?"

"Yes," said the tavern keeper; "we're discussing Horace, a little."

"Well, I'll never vote for Greeley," said the doctor, "a Democrat for nearly forty years. I'd never have a chance to vote for Brick Pomeroy."

"Well, I will vote for Greeley," said the artist.

"What is your opposition to Grant?" asked the tavern keeper.

"I'll tell you," answered the party addressed. "I don't think the Southern people have been rightly used. What has been their condition since the war? Did Grant not suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in the South? Didn't he fill the country with his soldiers and drive the people into voting with the Republican party. Didn't he fill the Southern offices with carpet-baggers, and hasn't he oppressed the people ever since"

"Mr. ——, you are wrong," replied the tavern keeper. "There never lived a kinder or more humane man than Grant. If the people of the South had known how to behave themselves and how to enjoy the blessings of peace they afforded them, there would have been no rebellion, and had they known how to appreciate the lesson learned through that rebellion, there would have been no suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, nor any placing of troops in the Southern country."

To this the artist made no reply, but proceeded to give his objections to the present administration.

"I don't like Grant, nor never did, and I am going to vote for Greeley."

"Give us a reason," said the tavern keeper.

"I will," answered the artist. "I can do it better by way of illustration. I love my wife; I desire to convey to her an expression of my love by giving her a nice little silver set as a present. I go down to the jewelry store and what do I select. I get a smooth, polished, tastily chased set without a dent in a single piece. That's what's the matter with the present administration. There are too many Dents in it, and I cannot present it to myself or my family."

"That's very good," said the Doctor, "but I am satisfied anyhow. It don't make any difference who is elected, there will be a Republican in the White House anyhow."

"Of course," said the tavern keeper, "you all heard of the old darkey who was asked if he would vote for Horace."

"No. What was that?" asked the Doctor.

"Well, the old darkey looked at the interrogator and replied, 'What, me vote for Massa Greeley? I likes old Horace. He was a good friend to de culled folks; but, tell you what 'tis, boss, I never kin desart three millyon friends for one. I'se for Grant, I is; and from the darkey's stand point he was about right." And so ended the interview.

LITTLE STRAWS.

A member of Council from the Fifth ward, and a gentleman who has always been identified with *the* Democratic party, was asked how he would vote in November.

"Well," he replied, "I think I'll vote for Grant, but I cannot tell yet."

A couple of Irishmen were standing on Second avenue, at the Pan Handle crossing, one on either side of the street, when the following conversation ensued.

"I say, Danny, they've nunanated ould Horace!"

"They have, have they."

"Sure an' they have. Don't ye hear the boys' cryin' it out."

"Ah, ha! Sure an' didn't you say that any man that wud vote for Graley ought to be shot. What do you say now?"

"An' I say so yit. I'll not vote for him anyway." There was a laugh among the bystanders.

A high city official was met by our reporter on his tour:

"You have heard the news from Baltimore; how does it suit you sir?"

"Don't ask me," he replied, "I have not been in politics since last fall."

A MAGISTRATE'S OPINION.

The next party interviewed was a gentleman who has always been a Democrat, and whose opinion on matters political has great weight with his constituents, who generally apply to him on election day for instructions if matters look at all mixed. He is an office holder under Democratic rule, and so justly and so disinterestedly has he managed the affairs of his office that the people have re-elected him several times. Our reporter found him reading the news from Baltimore.

"Good afternoon, Alderman. How does the news suit you?"

"Why, what do you suppose them fellows at Baltimore take the Democracy to be—a pack of fools, to be taken by the ear and led like sheep to the slaughter?"

"The nomination of Greeley evidently does not please you."

"Please me! not much. If they had only tacked on a sterling war Democrat for Vice President—some man like Hendricks or Doolittle or Hancock, to make the dose go down, it would not have been so hard. Honestly Mr. ——, I don't know one good Democrat in the ward that is for Greeley."

"That is a strong assertion, Alderman."

"Confound it, how could we be for him? The idea of we Democrats voting for a man who has been fighting us for twenty-eight years—opposed to every Democratic doctrine presented. In '44 was he not opposed to the annexation of Texas. During the Mexican war didn't he want every man killed that went to the front for his country, and now this same Horace asks us to vote for him. If I was compelled to vote I would vote for Grant, but, thank God, the use of the ballot is every citizens privilege. Grant is a good man, and if your party hadn't picked him up last year and nominated him for President, why we would have done it ourselves, for he always was a good Democrat."

A business call suddenly interrupted this interview.

SOME PLAIN TALK.

In the Mayor's office a prominent Democrat and a Councilman was encountered. In answer to a question he said:

"I think the Democratic party has buried itself to-day just as the old Whig party did."

"Why do you say so?"

"Do you think that a Jew like August Belmont can lead the Democratic party by the nose. There has been no Democratic nomination made, in my recollection, to number Then *the Democracy* of the country will be represented in convention at Louisville, and name the next President."

This brought the interviewing business to an end. In conclusion, it is desirable to state that all the conversations given above are *bona fide*—almost word for word—and the gentlemen interviewed were called upon at random. With a single exception all the parties were Democrats, and gentlemen of integrity and intelligence, who mean just what the say—notwithstanding Horace's opinion to the contrary, expressed not long since, of all Democrats without exception.

DEMOCRATS LOOK UPON YOUR CANDIDATE.

Listen to What He Says of You.

ARTICLES OF THE DEMOCRATIC CREED.

[From the Tribune, October 11, 1867.]

If there were not a newspaper nor a common school in the country, the Democratic party would be far stronger than it is. Neither elementary instruction nor knowledge of transpiring events is necessary to teach the essential articles of the Democratic creed: "Love rum and hate niggers." The less one learns and knows the more certain he is to "vote the regular ticket from A to Izzard."

But Republicanism rests on a radically different basis, and requires the highest degree of considerations. It lives by intelligence; it dies in the murky, stifling atmosphere of ignorance. It envies almost any township in the land, and distinguishes it from those that lead to tobacco? In answer I have to say that, under the new law, as soon as a person wishes to export tobacco which you purchase, and re-pack it in hogsheads, cases or bales of any size and weight you please, such hogsheads, cases and bales you sell to duly *authorized* dealers in leaf tobacco to smell, taste and examine. *Dealers are those who have paid the special tax as such*, and to such persons as are known to be purchasers of leaf tobacco for export. But you cannot, under the new law, as a dealer in leaf tobacco, sell to parties other than those just named, or break hogsheads, cases or bales and retail therefrom. Very respectfully J. W. Douglass, Commissioner.

A Couple of Accidents.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning a boy fourteen years of age fell from the scaffolding surrounding a smoke stack at Moorhead's mill, a distance of sixty feet. He was picked up in an insensible condition and taken to his home in Soho, where Dr. Simpson is attending him. The sufferer was not expected to live last night.

About seven o'clock last evening a boy named James Young fell over an embankment on Sarah and broke a leg and an arm. He is not expected to survive.

Drowning of Mr. James C. Crump.

A telegram received from McKeesport last evening contains the melancholy intelligence of the drowning of Mr. James C. Crump, of the Coal Valley Coal Company. The sad affair occurred near Wigham's landing, on the Monongahela river. Mr. Crump and others were in a small flat, crossing the river, when a sudden gust of wind upset it and hurled the occupants into the river. All were saved but Mr. Crump, who sank to the bottom. His body was recovered about an hour after the accident.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

A NUMBER of boys were arrested yesterday on the South Side for bathing. They were released on the payment of a small fine.

JOHN HITE was before Mayor Callow last evening on a charge of beating his wife, and was committed to the workhouse for six months.

ANNIE HAYS appeared before Alderman O'Donnell yesterday, and made complaint against Henry Wood, for surety of the peace. Warrant issued.

A STREET fight occurred last evening near Soho, in the progress of which a young man named Scheuarl was struck on the head with a club, and severely injured.

THE Rev. J. V. Bellars, pastor of the Providence Presbyterian Church, on Liberty street, Allegheny, has resigned his charge on account of long continued and severe illness.

IN default of the payment of a fine of fifty dollars, John Dane was committed forty days by the Mayor, yesterday, on a charge of cruel treatment preferred by his wife.

THE Rev. C. A. Dickey, formerly of the Fourth United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, but now of the First Church, St. Louis, is in the city and will remain a few days.

A DEMOCRAT said the other evening, "I have always been a Democrat and I am in a minority now, and would be pleased if a friend would tell me what I am politically. As far as I know, it seems to me I am a *What is it.* You bet.

BETWEEN four and six o'clock yesterday morning, ten sheep were driven off, from the yard in the rear of the butcher shop of Mr. Hoffman, located on Ohio street at the foot of the Troy Hill road. Mr. Hoffman was absent at the time. No clue.

A Y UNG boy named Nicholas Whiting, employed at the iron works of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, had his foot crushed yesterday by a large piece of casting falling upon it. He was taken to his home, where the injured member was dressed.

LAST evening about five o'clock, a team attached to a light wagon took fright in Temperanceville and ran off. The driver, Henry Fellows, was thrown to the ground, and received several bruises about the head and face. The wagon was totally demolished.

A PAPER, in discussing the milk question, says that there is to be a convention of producers. Does it mean that the cows are going to meet in convention and take measures to prevent the damage to their reputation occasioned by the vile practices of middle men and re-tailers?

BEFORE you ask a favor of any man just consider three things: First, can you not avoid it? Second, Can the one you apply to grant it? Third, Would you, if your places were reversed, do for your friend what you ask him to do for yourself? If so go on, if not think of this, as it may change the whole question.

DR. JAMES S. KING, dentist, has returned to the city and resumed business, after an absence of several weeks in the South. He has traveled over large portions of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, and has a fund of valuable information for those who are interested in that region of the country.

JOHN G. FOX, assistant cashier of the Allegheny Valley Railroad—a position in which he secured the confidence of his employers and the esteem of those with whom he had business transactions—has, on account of ill health, resigned his position. He left the city last evening for the far west in search of health. May he find it.

THE term of Peter Harrington, who had been committed to the Workhouse for sixty days by the Mayor, expired yesterday, when he was again brought before His Honor and recommitted a like period for escaping from the institution on Sunday, June 16. He was recaptured, however, on the day following at Freeport, together with John Graham, who had escaped with him. Graham's term will expire to-morrow, when he will also probably be sent back for a second term.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 10, 1872.

THE STOKES-FISK TRIAL.

The evidence for the defence in the Stokes case was closed, and rebutting testimony introduced by the prosecution.

THE ORANGEMEN'S PARADE.

The *Commercial* states that the police, while professing to believe there will be no trouble on the 12th inst., will be ordered out fully armed, and mounted police will clear away any mob which will collect in advance of the procession. Signals has been arranged between the police, military and fire authorities, by which the forces can be concentrated at any point. It is believed that the apparent quietude of the Irish is assumed to put the authorities off their guard, but the *Commercial* says there is no need of disguising the fact that many recent movements indicate bloodshed on Friday.

THE DEATH RATE.

Of the 1,569 deaths last week, 196 were caused directly by heat. The increase of the death rate in Brooklyn the past week was 231 over the preceding week. There were 240 deaths from cholera infantum.

NEWS NOTES.

The laborers employed on the East River Bridge struck to-day for an increase of wages.

John Thompson, charged with shooting Chas. H. Phelps, jeweler, a few weeks since, was to-day before Justice Ledwith, and fully identified as the person who fired the shot. He was committed without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Gen. Diven will probably decline the Vice Presidency of the Erie Railroad.

Wm. Barnes, United States Commissioner to the Statistical Congress, sailed to-day for Europe.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Cloudy weather, areas of rain and easterly winds will prevail on Thursday over the Gulf States; easterly to southerly winds and partially cloudy weather for the south Atlantic States; westerly winds and clearing weather in the middle States; rising barometer and northerly to westerly winds north west of the Ohio valley.

The Arkansas Emeute.

LITTLE ROCK, July 10.—Parties from Pope county this evening report that the militia to the number of sixty were in arms near Dana last night. It is reported that they intended to make an attack on that place to-day. It is also reported that many citizens were killed last night near Done. The Governor will send Major General Upham, of the militia, to the scene of the troubles to-morrow to investigate the matter.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The cotton caterpillars have appeared in many counties of Alabama, and there is much depression among planters in consequence.

John H. Lane, of Illinois, committed suicide at Litchfield, Ky., on Tuesday, by taking morphine. On a slip of paper he had written the words: "Old Death, I salute thee!"

Wm. Pascal, a railroad switchman, was killed at Cincinnati last night by a locomotive, from which he was thrown while riding in front of the engine.

A constable named Dillard, was shot and killed at Ferry Pike, Ala., on Saturday.

CITY MATTERS.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

An Attachment Ordered by Judge McCandless.

In the United States District Court, yesterday morning, Judge McCandless rendered an opinion on the rule granted on George Jenkins and Minot Riley, to show cause why an attachment should not issue against them for contempt in disobeying the injunction of the Court. The respondents had pre-judged—against R. H. Atkinson, a bankrupt—in the Court of Common Pleas of this county, upon which they issued writs and levied upon the personal property of the defendant. Atkinson having been declared a bankrupt, a petition was presented praying the United States Court to restrain respondents from proceeding with their execution. Notwithstanding this the respondents, in defiance of the writ of injunction, proceeded with their writs of sale, and caused the Sheriff of Wyoming county to sell the personal property of Atkinson for cash.

Judge McCandless in his opinion, says: The Court is willing to make all proper allowance for the want of knowledge which besets its agricultural constituencies as to the operation of the bankrupt law and the power of the United States Courts to enforce its administration. At the proper time that will be taken into consideration; but we would be recreant to our judicial trust should we fail to maintain the law and vindicate its process.

The respondents in this rule were in error in supposing that the judgment of a State Court could in any sense be paramount to the Federal authority. The bankrupt law was passed in pursuance of the provision of the Constitution of the United States. Its administration is confided to the Courts of that Government, and when, under the pretense of insolvent laws, persons and corporations are, by its requirements, placed exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts, sitting as Courts of Bankruptcy. It suspends all state insolvent laws militating against its provisions.

Disobedience of the injunction in the present instance is a grave offence. Its qualifications, duly urged by respondents's counsel at the arguments, will be considered upon the return of the attachment. The rule is made absolute and attachment ordered.

The case was argued at Williamsport by Mr. Swoope for, and by Mr. Pratt against the Rule.

INTERESTING TO TOBACCONISTS.

A Decision from Washington.

The following letter from commissioner Douglas explains itself and will prove interesting to the tobacco dealers of our city:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1872. Sir: In your letter of June 12th you state that you are a wholesale dealer in tobacco, and you have purchased, at various grades, and in hogsheads too light for export, and that you have a warehouse, where, after assorting the contents of the said packages of tobacco, you re-pack it in merchantable hogsheads in its natural condition for export.

You wish to know whether, under the new law, you can continue to transact the business, and whether you can pack leaf tobacco in bales of 50 and 100 pounds each, and sell the same, as well as tobacco in hogsheads, to dealers who take the leaf to tobacco? In answer I have to say that, under the new law, as a dealer in leaf tobacco, you can assort leaf tobacco which you purchase, and re-pack it in hogsheads, cases or bales of any size and weight you please, such hogsheads, cases and bales you sell to duly *authorized* dealers in leaf tobacco to smell, taste and examine. *Dealers are those who have paid the special tax as such*, and to such persons as are known to be purchasers of leaf tobacco for export. But you cannot, under the new law, as a dealer in leaf tobacco, sell to parties other than those just named, or break hogsheads, cases or bales and retail therefrom. Very respectfully J. W. Douglass, Commissioner.

A Couple of Accidents.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning a boy fourteen years of age fell from the scaffolding surrounding a smoke stack at Moorhead's mill, a distance of sixty feet. He was picked up in an insensible condition and taken to his home in Soho, where Dr. Simpson is attending him. The sufferer was not expected to live last night.

About seven o'clock last evening a boy named James Young fell over an embankment on Sarah and broke a leg and an arm. He is not expected to survive.

Drowning of Mr. James C. Crump.

A telegram received from McKeesport last evening contains the melancholy intelligence of the drowning of Mr. James C. Crump, of the Coal Valley Coal Company. The sad affair occurred near Wigham's landing, on the Monongahela river. Mr. Crump and others were in a small flat, crossing the river, when a sudden gust of wind upset it and hurled the occupants into the river. All were saved but Mr. Crump, who sank to the bottom. His body was recovered about an hour after the accident.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

A NUMBER of boys were arrested yesterday on the South Side for bathing. They were released on the payment of a small fine.

JOHN HITE was before Mayor Callow last evening on a charge of beating his wife, and was committed to the workhouse for six months.

ANNIE HAYS appeared before Alderman O'Donnell yesterday, and made complaint against Henry Wood, for surety of the peace. Warrant issued.

A STREET fight occurred last evening near Soho, in the progress of which a young man named Scheuarl was struck on the head with a club, and severely injured.

THE Rev. J. V. Bellars, pastor of the Providence Presbyterian Church, on Liberty street, Allegheny, has resigned his charge on account of long continued and severe illness.

IN default of the payment of a fine of fifty dollars, John Dane was committed forty days by the Mayor, yesterday, on a charge of cruel treatment preferred by his wife.

THE Rev. C. A. Dickey, formerly of the Fourth United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, but now of the First Church, St. Louis, is in the city and will remain a few days.

A DEMOCRAT said the other evening, "I have always been a Democrat and I am in a minority now, and would be pleased if a friend would tell me what I am politically. As far as I know, it seems to me I am a *What is it.* You bet.

BETWEEN four and six o'clock yesterday morning, ten sheep were driven off, from the yard in the rear of the butcher shop of Mr. Hoffman, located on Ohio street at the foot of the Troy Hill road. Mr. Hoffman was absent at the time. No clue.

A Y UNG boy named Nicholas Whiting, employed at the iron works of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, had his foot crushed yesterday by a large piece of casting falling upon it. He was taken to his home, where the injured member was dressed.

LAST evening about five o'clock, a team attached to a light wagon took fright in Temperanceville and ran off. The driver, Henry Fellows, was thrown to the ground, and received several bruises about the head and face. The wagon was totally demolished.

A PAPER, in discussing the milk question, says that there is to be a convention of producers. Does it mean that the cows are going to meet in convention and take measures to prevent the damage to their reputation occasioned by the vile practices of middle men and re-tailers?

BEFORE you ask a favor of any man just consider three things: First, can you not avoid it? Second, Can the one you apply to grant it? Third, Would you, if your places were reversed, do for your friend what you ask him to do for yourself? If so go on, if not think of this, as it may change the whole question.

DR. JAMES S. KING, dentist, has returned to the city and resumed business, after an absence of several weeks in the South. He has traveled over large portions of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, and has a fund of valuable information for those who are interested in that region of the country.

JOHN G. FOX, assistant cashier of the Allegheny Valley Railroad—a position in which he secured the confidence of his employers and the esteem of those with whom he had business transactions—has, on account of ill health, resigned his position. He left the city last evening for the far west in search of health. May he find it.

THE term of Peter Harrington, who had been committed to the Workhouse for sixty days by the Mayor, expired yesterday, when he was again brought before His Honor and recommitted a like period for escaping from the institution on Sunday, June 16. He was recaptured, however, on the day following at Freeport, together with John Graham, who had escaped with him. Graham's term will expire to-morrow, when he will also probably be sent back for a second term.

THE ORANGEMEN.

Anniversary of Civil and Religious Liberty—Route of Procession.

At a meeting of the Keystone District Lodge No. 6, L. O. L., the following appointments were made to take charge of the procession which takes place tomorrow, to celebrate the anniversary of civil and religious liberty:

Chief Marshal—William T. Armstrong.

Aids—William J. Hicks, George Johnson, William Carson, John Murray.

All lodges intending to participate in the parade will report at their respective lodge rooms at ten o'clock A. M., thence to the place of starting at half-past ten.

The procession will form on Sixth avenue, right resting on Wood; down Wood to Third avenue; up Third avenue to Ross; Ross to Fifth avenue extension; Fifth avenue to Pride street; Pride street to Fulton; up Fulton to Wylie avenue; down Wylie to Fifth avenue; down Fifth avenue to Market street; Market to Sixth